

The



CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

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JANUARY 30, 1937

Annual Subscription (with
Diary) 20/-. Single Copies 9d.

Goods covered
by
Dangerous Drugs Acts
offered subject to
all Regulations

ALKALOIDS
FINE CHEMICALS
OPIUM DERIVATIVES

T. & H. SMITH
LIMITED

CHLOROFORM • SCAMMONY AND JALAP RESINS • EPHEDRINE • ATROPINE • EMETINE • ERGOTINE • ETC. ETC.
MORPHINE • CODEINE • STRYCHNINE • CAFFEINE
SALICIN • CAPSICIN • CANTHARIDIN • MUSCOTAMINE

EDINBURGH
Blandford Chemical Works

LONDON
25 Christopher St.

GLASGOW
32 Virginia St.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

brings increasing demand for

NORTH BRITISH

hot water bottles

"UNIQUE" for STRENGTH

A fabric bottle with the greatest reputation in the world for real wear. It is the most reliable bottle for use in hospitals and for the sick room where bottles are continually in use.

Drab or Red, packed in envelope.

| Size | Retail | Trade |
|---------|--------|-------|
| 6 x 10 | 3/11 | 2/7½ |
| 8 x 10 | 4/6 | 3/- |
| 8 x 12 | 4/11 | 3/3½ |
| 10 x 12 | 5/9 | 3/10 |

P.A.T.A. PRICE PROTECTED

The NORTH BRITISH RUBBER Co. Ltd.

Castle Mills, Edinburgh 3.

London: 204 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

Order through your Wholesaler



Below is our attractive range of Moulded Bottles



MADE IN EDINBURGH BY THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO LTD

43 $\frac{3}{4}$ % PROFIT ALL THE YEAR ROUND...



SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE PHARMACIST



OSTOMALT does not aim to compete with the cut-price oil-and-malt lines that are flooding—and spoiling—the market. Its brand-name is not associated with cod or halibut-liver preparations in any way. Ostomalt is concentrated, deliciously flavoured, contains no fishy oil, provides all FOUR vitamins. Economical dosage, too, owing to high concentration.

AND . . . Bonus Display Parcels all the year round showing you a clear average profit of 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ %. Of course, it pays to stock and recommend this unique Chemists' Friends and P.A.T.A. line.

OSTOMALT

THE FOUR VITAMIN MALT TONIC

43 $\frac{3}{4}$ %

PROFIT

ON DISPLAY PARCELS

DISPLAY PARCEL NO. 1

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|----|---|
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. x $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. at - | 1 | 15 | 5 |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ doz. x $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. FREE - | - | - | - |
| Above sells for - | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| YOUR PROFIT - | 1 | 7 | 7 |

DISPLAY PARCEL NO. 2

| | £ | s | d |
|-----------------------------------|---|----|---|
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. x 1 lb. at - | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. x 1 lb. FREE - | - | - | - |
| Above sells for - | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| YOUR PROFIT - | 1 | 11 | 6 |

DISPLAY PARCEL NO. 4

| | £ | s | d |
|--|----|----|----|
| $\frac{3}{4}$ doz. x $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. jars at - | 11 | 10 | - |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. x $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. jars FREE - | - | - | - |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ doz. x 1 lb. jars at - | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. x 1 lb. jars FREE - | - | - | - |
| Above sells for - | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| SHOWING PROFIT - | 1 | 4 | 11 |

CARRIAGE PAID

All parcels include display matter.
(not available in I.F.S.)

FAIRFLEX

THE Sustaining CEREAL FOOD

a very sound line that is unobtrusively forging ahead and making steady profits for the chemist.

Chemists and nurses often tell us that once they get a packet of Farex into a household, other cereals "don't stand a chance." Customers speedily feel the benefit of Farex. It supplies approximately 6 times the calorie and calcium value of milk, 8 times the iron content of spinach and vitamins A, B₁, B₂ and D. Farex is instantly prepared (needs no cooking). Moreover a good, square meal of Farex costs only 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d! NEW DISPLAY MATERIAL NOW READY showing the new pourer cartons—easier to serve and easier to buy; because there are two sizes—Introductory size 1/-, Double quantity 1/9.



GLAXO LABORATORIES LIMITED, GREENFORD, MIDDLESEX

BY Ron 3434

(1/9) GL.227

A A

SHEFFIELD QUALITY

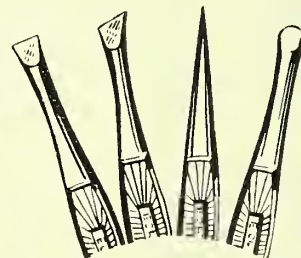
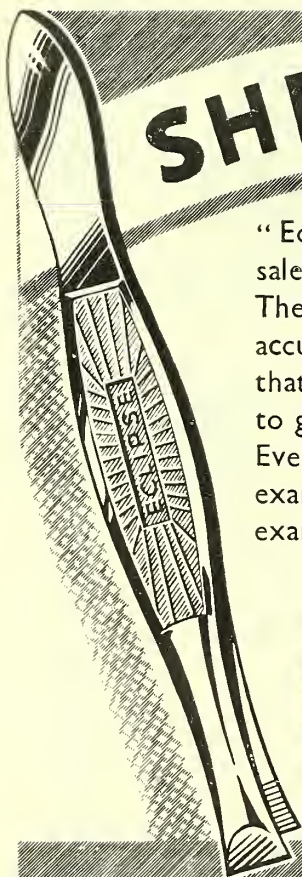
"Eclipse" Tweezers made from Sheffield Stainless Steel offer unique sales possibilities. They are of practical design and of exceptional quality. They are highly polished both inside and outside, the tips meet accurately and the spring is so adjusted that only a small pressure is required to give a perfect grip.

Every pair of "Eclipse" Tweezers is examined individually and is yet another example of "Eclipse" quality.

IN FOUR SHAPES

*Supplied in Square,
Slant, Pointed or
Round Ends*

ACTUAL SIZE



**STAINLESS
STEEL**

TWEEZERS

Mounted on neat Display Cards or in Boxes (Moisture-proof). Finished in Black and Silver, which greatly enhances the bright finish of the Stainless Steel.

Display Cards hold 12 Tweezers. Display Boxes hold 2 or 3 dozen Tweezers—each dozen comprising 4 Square, 4 Slant, 2 Pointed and 2 Round End.

Write for further particulars and generous Trade Discounts to



E.120

JAMES NEILL & CO. (SHEFFIELD) LTD., SHEFFIELD, England



"Are you a missing link" says Jane Seymour

Like most women, I do hate to see waste. And I'm still getting letters of enquiry about my preparations from women in localities where, to my certain knowledge, there is no Jane Seymour agent very handy. I shan't feel really content until every link in the Jane Seymour agencies is complete all over Great Britain and the Irish Free State. Will you be so kind as to look round your district and see if you are one of the missing links? It doesn't matter how much out of the way you are, or whether you are situated in an industrial or residential quarter. From my heavy daily post-bag, I have proof positive that the demand for Jane Seymour Preparations is springing up everywhere. And here is a fact worth noting—88% of my business is done in repeat orders. Write to me for particulars, or better still come and call, and let's fix things up.

Jane Seymour

BEAUTY PREPARATIONS



Trade Mark

23 WOODSTOCK ST. BOND ST. LONDON W1

MAYFAIR 3712

34 Million People Will Read FYNNON *Advertising*

*Put this Giant
Cut-out in your
window & link
up with this
campaign*

Since Macleans took over the distribution of Fynnon Salt but a few months ago sales have leapt ahead, bringing more and more profit to chemists. And now, to swell this turnover still further, an even bigger advertising campaign has been planned. No less than 112 leading newspapers and magazines with a total circulation of over 34 million will carry Fynnon advertisements every week. Special showcards have been prepared to link up with this campaign, among them, this fine giant cut-out which will focus eager attention on your display. Put in your show now and make sure that this extra business comes your way. Write to us today for this new giant showpiece.

WHOLESALE

11/6d.

PER DOZEN

RETAIL

1/3d.

PER TIN



FYNNON ADVERTISING APPEARS IN ALL THESE INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPERS AND MANY OTHERS :—

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DAILY HERALD
DAILY MAIL
DAILY MIRROR
DAILY SKETCH
NEWS CHRONICLE
EMPIRE NEWS
NEWS OF THE WORLD
THE PEOPLE
REYNOLDS NEWS
SUNDAY CHRONICLE
SUNDAY DISPATCH
SUNDAY EXPRESS
SUNDAY GRAPHIC
SUNDAY PICTORIAL
B'HAM EV'G DESPATCH
BIRMINGHAM MAIL
BIRMINGHAM GAZETTE
NORTHERN D'LY TELE.
BRISTOL EV'G POST

BRISTOL EV'G WORLD
NORTHERN ECHO
YORKS. EV'G POST
YORKS. OBSERVER
YORKS. TELE. & STAR
LEICESTER MERCURY
LEICESTER EV'G MAIL
LIVERPOOL ECHO
DAILY DISPATCH
MAN. EV'G CHRON.
MANCHESTER EV'G NEWS
NORTH EASTERN GAZ.
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EDINBURGH EV'G NEWS

GLASGOW DAILY RECORD
GLASGOW EV'G NEWS
GLASGOW EV'G TIMES
S. WALES ECHO
S. WALES EV'G POST
BOLTON EV'G NEWS
GLOUCESTER CITIZEN
GLOUCESTER ECHO
DERBY EV'G TELE.
GRIMSBY EV'G TELE.
HULL DAILY MAIL
LINCOLN ECHO
STOKE EV'G SENTINEL
MIDLAND D'LY TELE.
EXETER EXPRESS & ECHO
IPSWICH EV'G STAR
LEEDS MERCURY
etc., etc., etc.

MACLEANS LIMITED • GREAT WEST ROAD • BRENTFORD • MIDDX. • EALING 6616

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QUALITY

PRODUCT

USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

This is a product worthy of your consideration—a really modern antiseptic and pain killer. It is a most powerful germicide for every purpose. It is neatly packed—makes an excellent window show and is used and recommended by the medical profession.

NALGO ^{THE} ANTISEPTIC

You can recommend this product with every confidence. Your recommendation will ensure repeat and regular orders for this line. It retails at 10½d. and 1/6d. per bottle and shows an excellent margin of profit. We will gladly send you free on request a full-size sample bottle with explanatory literature.

HOUGH, HOSEASON & Co. LTD.

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MANCHESTER 3.



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'PANOPEPTON'

THE
FOOD
FOR
THE
SICK

Supplies directly available energising food ; especially designed to make no draft upon the strength of the enfeebled organism.

'PANOPEPTON' contains, in stable agreeable solution, 24% of solids, derived by physiological hydrolysis from prime lean beef and whole wheat in a scientifically balanced ratio.

'PANOPEPTON' presents the entire nutritive elements of these foods, the nitrogenous extractives, protein derivatives, carbohydrates, the complementary minute accessory factors, mineral and catalytic, thus meeting the most modern conception of a comprehensive food.

'PANOPEPTON' requires no preparation—is instantly available in a crisis.

SUPPLIED IN 12-oz. BOTTLES.

ORIGINATED AND
MANUFACTURED BY
AGENTS - -

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BURROUGHS WELLCOME CO., London, Sydney, and Cape Town.

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Suppositories for Rectal
Therapy of Bronchial
Asthma. Dysmenorr-
hœa Angina pectoris
Purin Derivative with
maximum effect.

Original Package con-
taining 10 Suppositories.

Asthma
Bronchovydryn
inhalation Therapy
with the "Weil"
Asthma Inhaler.
Prevents and
arrests Asthma
attacks. Obviates
injections. Original
Bottles cont. 12.5 c.c.

Bronchovydryn

Dr. R. & Dr. O. WEIL, CHEMICAL WORKS, FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN

SOLE DISTRIBUTING AGENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

FRANCIS RIDDELL LTD., Axtell House, Warwick St., Regent St., London, W.1

SOLE SELLING RIGHTS FOR SOME COUNTRIES STILL AVAILABLE!
Interested parties should apply to the Sole Manufacturers: Dr. R. & Dr. O. Weil, Chemical Works, Frankfort-on-Main

**SOLD AND
RECOMMENDED**

*Send for particulars of this quick-selling
and well-advertised line at once.*

- To-day "Curicones," the world-famous Anti-Rheumatic Remedy, because of their countless successes, are in greater demand than ever before.
- "Curicones" are professionally recommended by 5,037 Doctors.

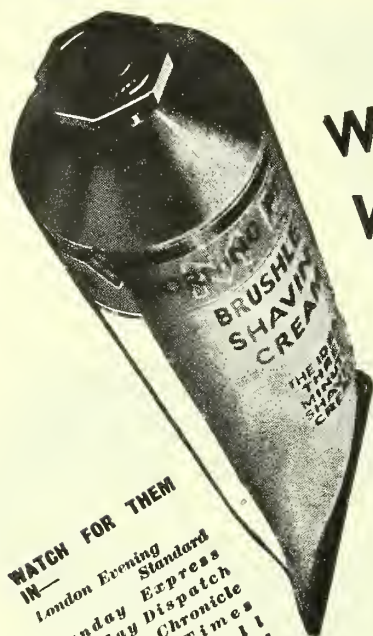
STEPHEN MATTHEWS & Co., Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists

19/21 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4

CURICONES

**THE WORLD-FAMOUS
ANTI-RHEUMATIC REMEDY**



WATCH FOR THEM
IN—

London Evening Standard
Sunday Express
Sunday Chronicle
Sunday Times
John Bull
Sunday Post
Sunday Herald
Glasgow Weekly
Scottish Field
Tablet
Tii Bits

WATCH SALES SOAR!

WATCH YOUR STOCKS!

New National Advertising Campaign
to consolidate the success of **MORNING PRIDE**

"Morning Pride" has taken premier place in the shaving cream market. First in public favour "Morning Pride" is second to none in rapidly increasing sales.

Look to your stocks and be sure of your share of profits from this new wonder shaving cream.

MORNING PRIDE

REGD.

THE RAZOR READY BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM

PRODUCT OF FAIRY DYES LTD., PHARMACEUTICAL DEPT.

For particulars of attractive Initial Order terms write

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS · FASSETT & JOHNSON LTD

86 CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

REDUCTION IN PRICE

To take effect with the trade NOW
but with the public

not until APRIL 1st

Glazo manicure preparations are now made in England. The consequent reduction in manufacturing costs is being passed on to the trade and public by a reduction in price.

But the Trade gets the reduction first. Now is your chance to cash in on this reduction for two months.

Reduced Price to the Public 1/- (instead of 1/3)
Reduced Price to the Trade 8/- (instead of 10/- a doz.)

After April 1st the reduced price is sure to lead to increased business. Be sure to carry good stocks of

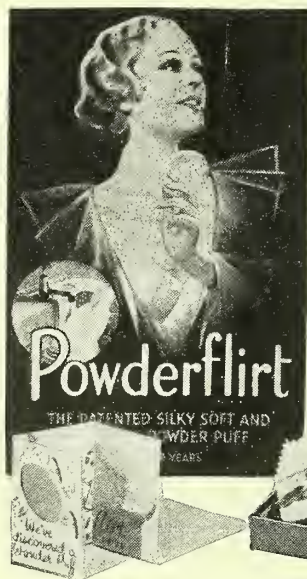
GLAZO

MANICURE PREPARATIONS

GLAZO IS NATIONALLY ADVERTISED

Send for particulars of special bonus terms to:

Eucryl Ltd., Southampton. Sole distributors for Glazo Ltd., to Wholesale and Retail Chemist Trade.



FREE SAMPLE OF WONDER PUFF

Your trade card or billhead will bring a dainty POWDERFLIRT by return... the always hygienic powder puff which can be washed every day. Soft and caressing in use, smartly and attractively packed and displayed, quickly sold with worth-while profits. Send now.

Powderflirt

SUPERFINE SPONGY RUBBER
POWDER PUFF

Write for further particulars

Retails at 1/- 1/3 1/6 2/- 3/6

Trade Terms from **J. G. FRANKLIN & SONS, LTD.**

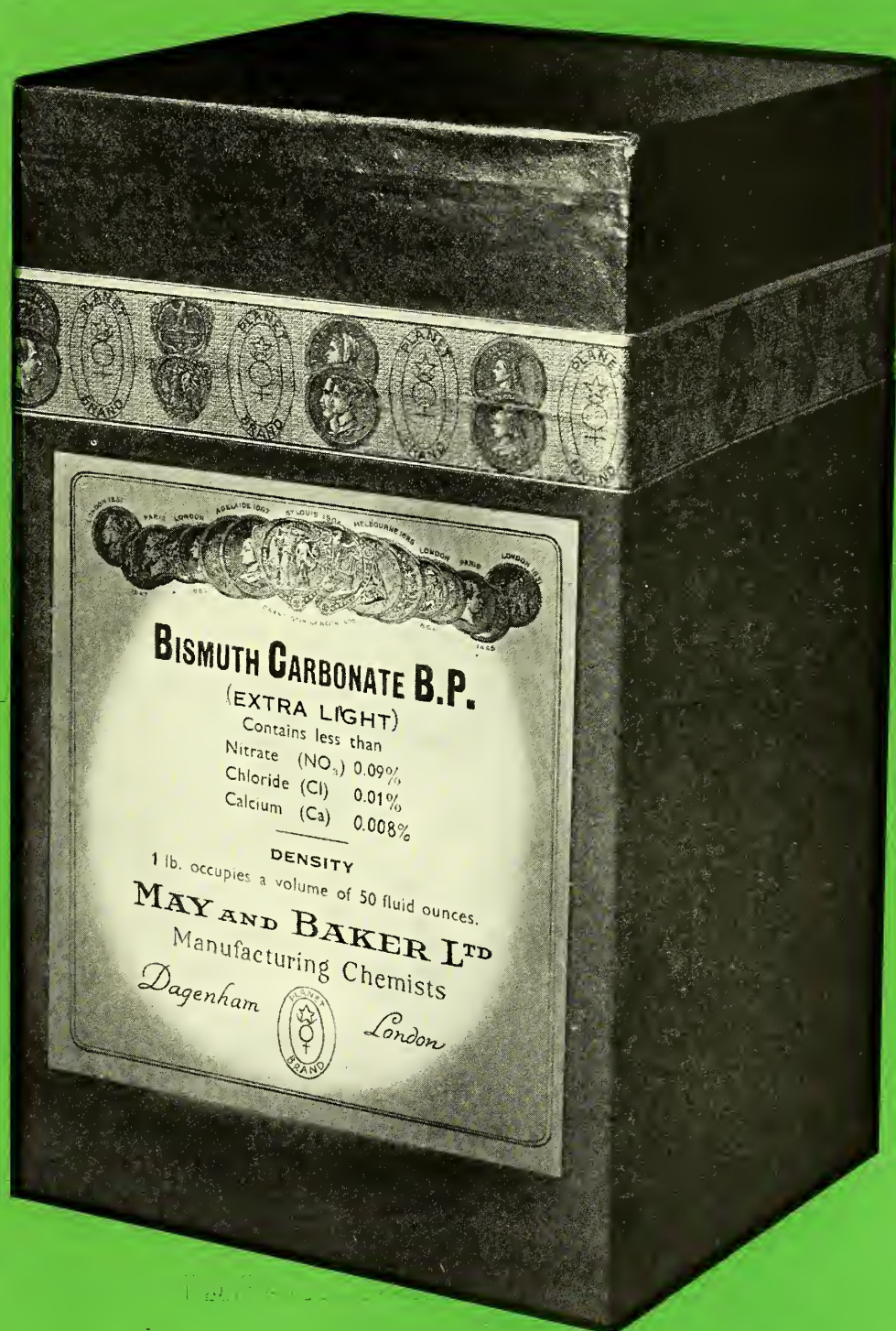
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City Showrooms: 61 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1

Tel.: CENTRAL 3740

Dispense **BISMUTH MIXTURE**

For DIGESTIVE TROUBLES IN ADULTS AND CHILDREN



For guaranteed purity and uniform whiteness and bulk
always specify:— **BISMUTH CARBONATE B.P.**
MAY & BAKER Ltd. Dagenham

Telephone ILFORD 3060

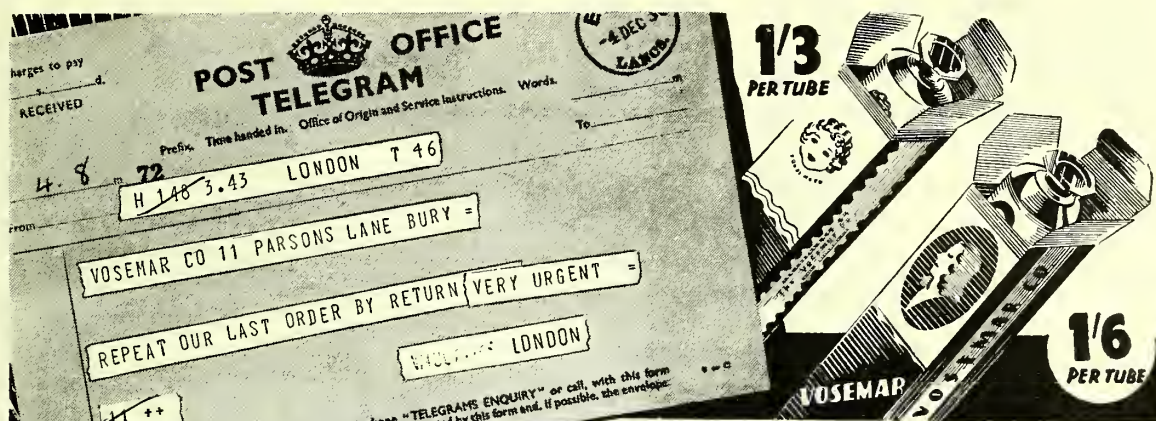
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MAY & BAKER L^{TD.}

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DAGENHAM

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CHLOROFORM
ETHER
MERCURIALS
IODIDES
BROMIDES
MANDELIC ACID
COCAINE
PHENOLPHTHALEIN
CITRATES
ROCHELLE SALT**



**THE EFFECT
OF TELLING
20 million
WOMEN
EVERY WEEK**

20 million women are reading every week about Curly Top and Vosemar. Popular prices and steady national advertising are creating rising sales. Curly Top curls Toddler's hair and retails at 1/3 tube. Vosemar is the natural waver for women, retailing at 1/6 tube.

Put a box of each on your counter and they will practically sell themselves—for the advertising is good, and it is maintained. Your customers are being constantly reminded. Both lines are good repeaters.

In smart display outers containing 1 doz. (from your wholesaler or direct in case of difficulty). **Good discounts.**

The VOSEMAR Co.,

11, Parson's Lane, BURY, Lancs.

Curly Top and Vosemar

ANNOUNCING —

A NEW INEXPENSIVE

'DAWN'
FACE CLOTH

IN
ASSORTED
COLOURS



Each carton contains 2 doz. and is fitted with a cellophane lid to ensure protection of contents during display.

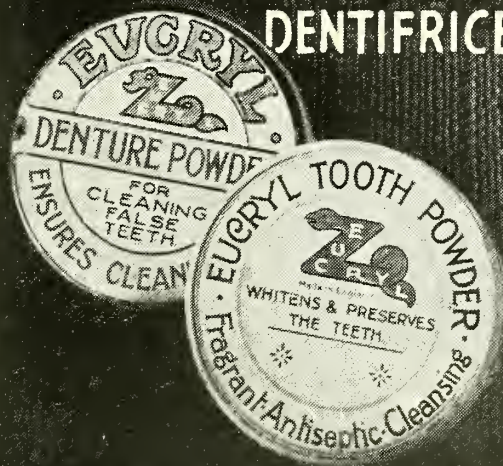
Obtainable from
your usual
wholesaler.

Jacques Fabrics Ltd

105/107 Princess St., MANCHESTER

London Agent: G. H. Bolton, 28 Falcon Square, Aldersgate St., E.C.1

EUCRYL
DENTIFRICES



PROFIT ON
SELLING PRICE

43%

BOUGHT
ON

**DISPLAY
TERMS
—YIELD—**

PROFIT ON
BUYING PRICE

75%

EUCRYL LTD. Manufacturing Chemists, **SOUTHAMPTON**

BOTTLES

BRITISH MADE

OF

QUALITY

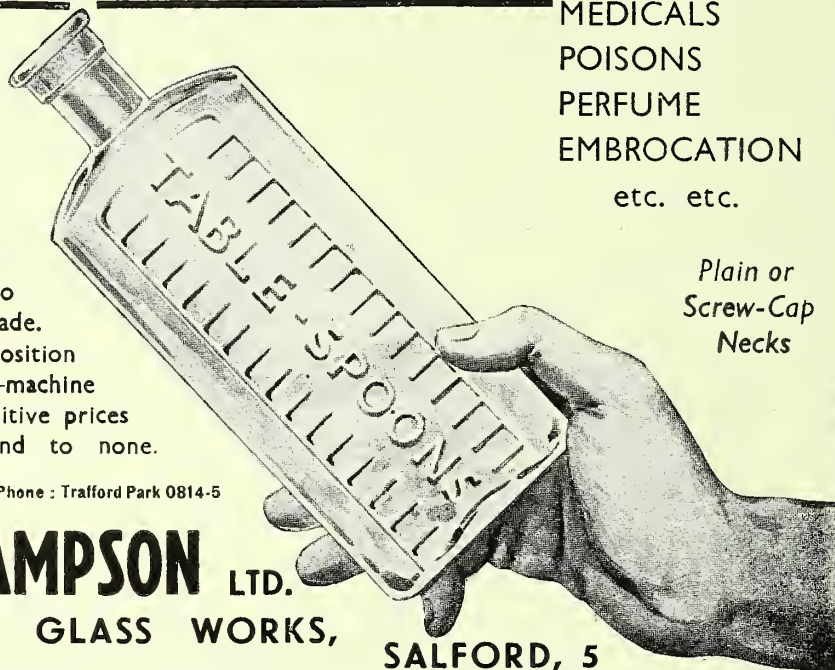
For over 80 years we have been making bottles of every description to meet the needs of the Trade. We are in a favourable position to produce all types—machine made—at highly competitive prices and of a quality second to none.

We shall welcome your enquiries. 'Phone : Trafford Park 0814-5

FREDK. HAMPSON LTD.

PERSEVERANCE GLASS WORKS,

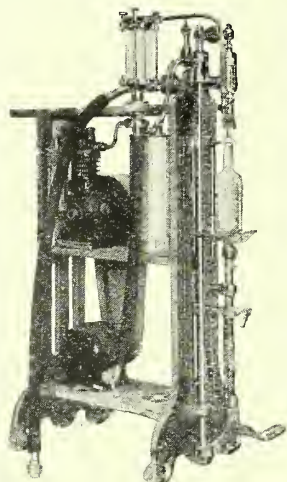
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MEDICALS
POISONS
PERFUME
EMBROICATION
etc. etc.

Plain or
Screw-Cap
Necks

ROBERTS' PATENT "LEO" VACUUM FILLER



for Glass, Stone,
and Tin Bottles.
Fills all sizes from
drachm to quart—
long, short or
sprinkler neck.

Clean and Rapid
No Over Filling
Broken Bottles
Rejected
Easy to Clean
Self Rinsing

WRITE FOR
PARTICULARS

Roberts' Patent Filling Machine

Company Limited

33 Roundcroft Street, Bolton, Lancashire

Makers of every description of Bottle Filling and Shallow Jar and Tin Filling Machine for the Chemists' use
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

WE SUPPLY

DECORATED TINS

FOR PACKING

OINTMENTS

AND OTHER PRODUCTS

SAMPLES AND PRICES UPON REQUEST

THE CALDICOT TIN STAMPING WORKS LTD.

CALDICOT, Nr. CHEPSTOW, Mon.

MENE

meets a big demand

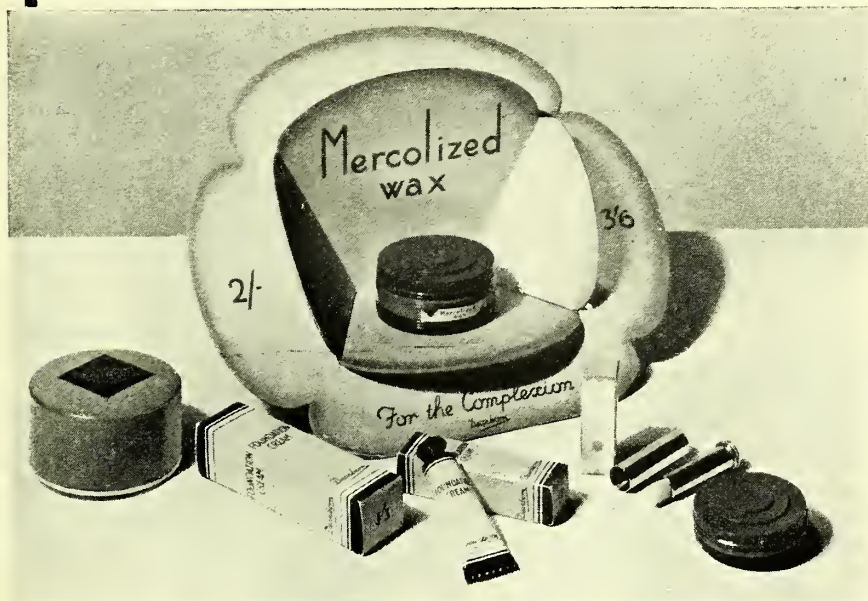
For nearly half a century an unfailing demand has distinguished this famous towel. Unequalled for the quality of its texture, it solves the problem of personal hygiene for ever.

Mene ensures you a constant source of profit. Obtainable through all wholesale houses.

ROBINSON & SONS LTD.
CHESTERFIELD & 168 OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.1

BIGGER PROFITS ON

Mercolized Wax



MERCOLIZED WAX

16/- 28/- 2/- 3/6
per doz. retail

COMPLEXION POWDER
14/- per doz. 1/9 retail

POWDER CREAM
8/- per doz. 1/- retail

FOUNDATION CREAM
6/- 10/- 9d. 1/3
per doz. retail

LIP STICK
28/- per doz. 3/6 retail

A BONUS of 10% on £3
assorted orders is offered
for a display of MERCOL-
IZED WAX.

Excellent Show Material
and Counter Booklets on
request.

Dearborn (1923) Ltd. 37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 9609

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DEKUR TURTLE OIL PREPARATIONS

1. Dekur Bonne Nuit Turtle Oil Cream, 1/6, 2/6, 4/6, 7/6, 12/6, 20/6, 38/-.
2. Dekur Bonjour Cream, 2/6, 4/6.
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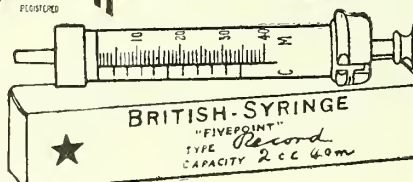
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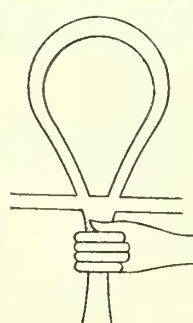


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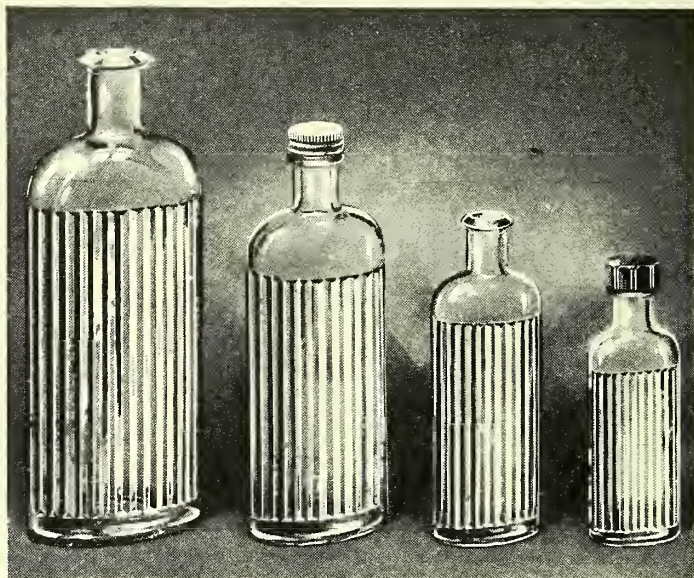
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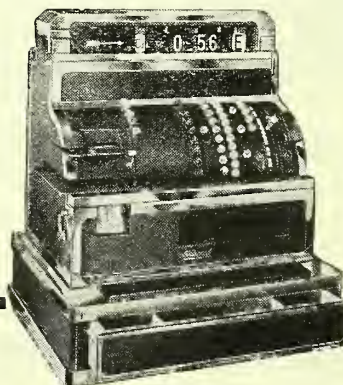
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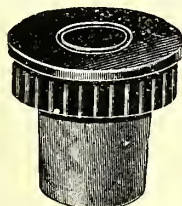
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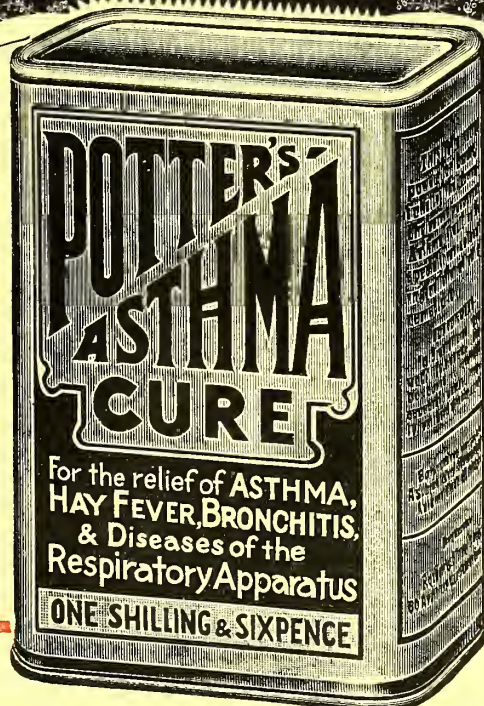
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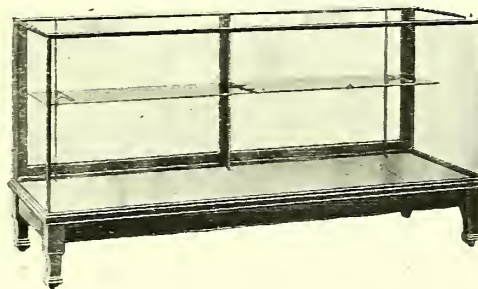
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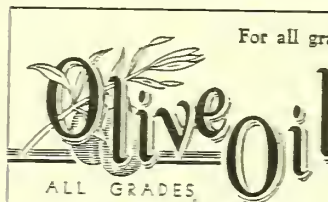
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News of the Week

British Trade Interests in Spain

We have received the following statement from the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce in Spain, Rambla de los Estudios, 8, Barcelona:—

"I have to report to members abroad that, despite the exceptional conditions existing in this country, the Chamber is functioning normally. The Committee meets regularly and keeps a close watch on the situation in fulfilment of the objects for which the Chamber is established. In the present abnormal circumstances, the Committee feels that the Chamber can lend particularly useful assistance to British interests in Spain, and we shall be glad to receive inquiries and to render such services to British trade as are incumbent on a Chamber of Commerce."

Inquests

An open verdict was returned at the conclusion of an inquest in Liverpool, on January 22, on the body of Miss Kate Scurr, St. John's Road, Waterloo, who died after sleeping for nineteen hours. It was stated that deceased's doctor gave her luminal tablets, and that she had obtained eighty-four tablets between September 9 and December 5, the date of the last prescription, equivalent to less than 1 gr. a day. The coroner said he was satisfied on the evidence that the doses were not taken as ordered by the doctor.

At an inquest held at Westcliff-on-Sea on January 18, Mr. Frederick C. Rheinbach, chemist and druggist, who was admitted to hospital twice within a fortnight suffering from the effect of a narcotic, was stated to have died from morphine poisoning. His widow said she was not aware that her husband

was a drug addict. He was gassed severely during the war and also suffered from a leg wound. Police-Sergeant Edwards said that shortly before Mr. Rheinbach was admitted to hospital he (witness) had occasion to inspect his premises under the Dangerous Drugs Acts. He found that one cupboard containing drugs had a broken lock. The coroner recorded an open verdict.

Ashton-under-Lyne

The Ashton and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (which comprises chemists in Ashton, Stalybridge, Hyde, Denton, Dukinfield, and Mossley) were guests of the Mayor of Hyde (Councillor F. Whalley, chemist and druggist), at Hyde Town Hall on January 19. The Mayor accorded the members, numbering about sixty, a civic welcome. He mentioned that he was not the first chemist to occupy the mayoral chair, as for two years the office had been held by Mr. Joseph Wild, a chemist. Introducing Mr. H. N. Linstead, who gave an address on pharmacy and poisons legislation, the Mayor said that he would be able to clear up any doubtful points relating to the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, which came fully into force on January 1. Mr. Linstead dealt with the Act and Rules as they affected pharmacists and then passed on to the pharmacist's part in precautions against possible gas attacks. A vote of thanks to Mr. Linstead was moved by Mr. Allwood Simpson, Stalybridge (president). Mr. T. J. Dunlop, Ashton, moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor. Returning thanks, the Mayor mentioned the presence of chemists from Oldham, Rochdale and Glossop, and paid tribute to Mr. A. Grey, Ashton (secretary), for organising the conference. The Mayor and Mayoress afterwards entertained the guests to tea.

Birkenhead

The annual ladies' night of the Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association took place at the Woodside Hotel, Birkenhead on January 14. The president (Mr. P. Grant) was chairman. The chief guests were Mr. F. A. Lawman (chairman, Vinolia, Ltd.); Mr. G. L. Clubb (president, Liverpool Chemists' Association); Mr. Leggett (president, Wallasey Pharmacists' Association); Mr. Nixon (chairman, Ayrtton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.); and Councillor W. J. Tristram. The toast "The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. C. H. Wright. As a result of their work, he said, they had been able to contribute large sums to the Society's Benevolent Fund, and Birkenhead was sixth or seventh in the list of branch donations. He coupled with the toast the name of Mrs. Grant (wife of the president), who, as a town councillor, took considerable interest in the affairs of the borough. Mrs. Grant expressed her thanks. The president proposed "The Guests." The mayor, responding, said that if any of those present looked up the meaning of "pharmaceutical chemist" they would notice it was a "science" they were engaged in. In his view the chemist was not getting adequate recompense for his services.

The Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act was discussed at a meeting of the Birkenhead and Wirral Pharmacists' Association on January 20, the president (Mr. P. Grant) in the chair. Opening the discussion, Mr. F. Snow, secretary of the local Pharmaceutical Committee, said the Committee had come to the conclusion that they had to give a N.H.J. service on Sundays. They thought that one hour each Sunday would meet the Insurance Committee's wishes. In reply to a question the chairman said it depended upon the opinion of the chemists whether it would be possible to provide a rota system. In reply to a question by Mr. Greenwood, he said it would mean having a qualified man on duty, and that the qualified assistant would have to have extra time off. Mr. Greenwood asked who was going to replace the qualified man when he was off. It would be impossible, he said, to get a qualified man to take his place for one half-day a week. He further asked why the position in regard to the private chemist and the company chemist was different. Mr. Stephen Jones said the Act was going to make it uneconomical to open at all. There was nothing to prevent a man opening all day if he sold medicines only. But they did not want to be open all day. A member suggested that chemists could display the private address of the manager in charge on the door of each shop. The Chairman: They would have to go a long way for some of us! (Laughter.) Mr. C. H. Wright suggested that "this emergency business" was overrated. He would adopt the attitude adopted by Liverpool in this matter. Mr. Gray thought they must educate the public to a one-hour service. Mr. P. A. Greenwood proposed a resolution that they should close altogether on Sundays. Mr. Stephen Jones proposed an amendment that they should open for one hour, and suggested they should leave it for a later date to decide what time. Ten votes were given the amendment to have a rota system, and in view of this, Mr. Greenwood withdrew his resolution to close all day. Mr. Stephen Jones said that the amendment for a rota system implied that they would give a service of some sort. After further discussion, a resolution to give a service of one hour on Sunday, no time being stated, was passed by the chairman's casting vote. In a further resolution, it was decided to open from 12 noon to 1 p.m. It was decided to send a letter complimenting Mr. Mallinson on the evidence he gave before the Select Committee on Medicine Stamp Duties. Messrs. P. Grant, F. Snow, Fore and Bonny were appointed to serve as a Chemists' Friends subcommittee of the Association.

Birmingham

The annual dinner of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association and Branch was held at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham, on January 20. Dr. E. G. Bryant (president of the Association) took the chair and the guests included the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress; Mr. G. A. Mallinson (secretary, National Pharmaceutical Union); Dr. H. P. Newsholme (medical officer of health); Mr. E. H. Simmons (vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society); and Dr. W. H. Pollard (president, Birmingham Branch, British Medical Association). Mr. G. A. Mallinson, who proposed the toast "The City of Birmingham," paid a tribute to the spirit and enterprise that had carried Birmingham goods all over the world and made the city famous. In the matter of municipal services, those

who lived within the London area looked with longing eyes at Birmingham, where a unity of control had been achieved that was impossible in the Metropolis. The Lord Mayor of Birmingham replied. Dr. Newsholme, toasting "The Pharmaceutical Society," said it had had greatness thrust upon it by Parliament. "From being a voluntary society you have become, in effect, a statutory body to which all pharmacists must belong. That is a most unusual form of compulsion nowadays; it is almost medieval. But that is not the limit of the medievalism thrust upon the Society. Parliament has given you the power to elect a committee which is, in effect, a tribunal that can arraign your members and deal with them in severe fashion. It is as if it were a modern Star Chamber, but no doubt a Star Chamber of a very benevolent character." Mr. E. H. Simmons replied. He expressed a hope that a code of ethics governing the conduct of members, their attitude towards one another and to the general public, would gradually be evolved.

Bradford

Bradford Branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union met at the Central Café on January 14 under the chairmanship of Mr. Willie Brown. The secretary (Mr. S. H. Bolton) reported that replies received from members to a circular inquiring whether they would co-operate in carrying out the Chemists' Friends scheme showed that 60 per cent. of the members of the Bradford Branch were in favour. A report on the N.P.U. Conference was given by Mr. J. A. Sullivan. He calculated that probably 95 per cent. went home determined to make the C.F. scheme a success. The N.P.U., continued Mr. Sullivan, had experimented with organisers visiting districts, but it was found it would be too costly for the whole country to be visited in this way. Many chemists kept an organiser talking a long time. It was surprising how many pharmacists seemed to forget the C.F. scheme when preparing window and counter displays. He felt that there should be a better method of indicating to rank and file chemists which were C.F. lines—the present list was not sufficiently clear. Mr. A. T. Bailes said he understood one of the most difficult districts in getting chemists to take up the C.F. scheme was Lincolnshire, where he was informed many chemists did a considerable wholesale trade themselves with small grocers in villages in which there were no chemists' shops, and these chemists had no intention of losing this business. Mr. W. Sutcliffe said the same thing may apply in any wide country area, but Mr. Mallinson (secretary, N.P.U.) had told them that in cases of that kind the possibilities of operating the scheme would be taken on their merits, and if necessary be modified or suspended to come into line with the needs of the area. The secretary (Mr. Bolton) submitted a letter from N.P.U. headquarters, requesting the local Branch to form a special C.F. subcommittee, whose duty would be to arouse and maintain interest in the working of the scheme; to get signatures to the Wembley agreement form, and if necessary make occasional visits to shops to ensure that the agreement was being carried out. Mr. Sutcliffe, supporting the proposal, said chemists at Wembley had done exceedingly well. Eventually, in view of poor attendance, the matter was deferred to a later meeting. A letter from Huddersfield Branch in respect of dispensing fees was referred to the next meeting. The meeting passed a resolution of condolence with the relatives of the late Mr. Herbert Gilleghan, of Leeds.

Brighton

The annual dinner and dance of the Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy was held at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, on January 21. The principal guests were Mr. Thomas Marns (president of the Pharmaceutical Society) and Mrs. Marns; Mr. W. W. Atkinson (Southampton), representing the National Pharmaceutical Union; Mr. H. R. Browne (chairman, Eastbourne Branch) and Mrs. Browne; Mr. Skyrme (chairman, Hastings Branch) and Mrs. Skyrme. Mr. Donald Foster (president), accompanied by Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Marns, and the president of the Society, held a reception. Mr. F. W. Burgess was Master of Ceremonies. After the loyal toast, prizes were presented to the ladies. Consternation was expressed on the face of the toastmaster when his wife won the hamper "with rations for a twelvemonth," as he had announced it. Mr. Marns, who was warmly received, paid tribute to the work for pharmacy done by members of the Brighton Branch. Mr. Donald Foster, in reply, said how

much they all deplored the passing of the "old-fashioned chemist," who, he felt, was being squeezed out by the multiple store; he suggested it should be possible to look for help from headquarters in this important matter. He thanked the wholesalers and manufacturers for their support that evening. Mr. Donald Hudson then proposed "The Ladies and Visitors," and Mr. Browne (Eastbourne) responded. Mr. Foster presented his brother, Mr. Hugh Foster, who after being secretary for five years had recently retired, with a wireless set in recognition of his services. The stewards were Messrs. A. J. Franklin, C. V. Brumwell, F. W. Burgess and G. H. Phillips (secretary), who were assisted on the dinner committee by Messrs. Donald and Hugh Foster.

Liverpool

A forthcoming meeting of the Liverpool and Manchester Branches of the Guild of Public Pharmacists is noted under "Manchester." Members of the Liverpool Branch will leave Liverpool Central Station at 2.20 p.m.

A meeting of the Waterloo, Seaforth and Crosby Pharmacists' Association was held on January 18, Mr. J. Allen Jones presiding. A resolution of sympathy with Mrs. J. S. Snell on the death of her husband, who had been for many years chairman of the Lancashire Pharmaceutical Committee, was passed. Rules suggested by the Committee were adopted. A scheme for minimising loss in breaking bulk of proprietary preparations in dispensing, presented by the committee, was approved. Under the scheme members requiring small quantities of unusual proprietary preparations will communicate with the secretary, who may be able to put them in touch with other members holding broken bulk; members will supply the secretary with a list of broken bulk proprietaries they consider "dead." The part of the pharmacist in air-raid precautions was discussed, and it was resolved to offer the services of the Association to the three local authorities in the area.

London

A meeting of the North London Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on January 19, the vice-president (Mr. G. A. Tocher) in the chair. Mr. J. E. Ellery (Evans' Biological Laboratories) gave a lecture, illustrated by a motion-picture film, on certain biological subjects, including liver extract, desiccated hog's stomach, pituitary extract, the toxicity test for mercurochrome, and the Friedman pregnancy test.

The West London Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society is noted for the successful way in which it runs its social functions, and the dance held on January 21 at the Royal Hotel, Woburn Place, further added to its reputation. This annual event is run mainly for assistants and apprentices in the area, and the preponderance of young people present proved its popularity. During the evening Mr. Melhuish made a short speech acknowledging the efforts of the social secretary, Mr. Frank Noble, who arranged the event and also acted as M.C.

The annual dinner and dance of the West Middlesex Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Connaught Rooms, London, W.C., on January 27. Mr. F. H. Mylroi, the president, occupied the chair. Mr. R. F. Edkins, when proposing "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," congratulated the Council on their inspectors, who had been acting as human beings, and had given advice rather than prosecute. He also congratulated the Council on their evidence before the Select Committee on Medicine Stamp Duties. He then pointed out that the West Middlesex Association had, this year the distinction of providing the president of the Pharmaceutical Society, the president of the P.A.T.A., and also the vice-presidents of the same organisations. He invited Mr. Marns to give them news regarding the new premises, the coronation dinner, Army pharmacists, and the position of pharmacists in air-raid precautions. Mr. Marns, the president of the Pharmaceutical Society, in his reply, said he had looked forward with great pleasure to this evening, as he was really at home. He had been associated with the West Middlesex and old Ealing Association for over twenty-one years. In the circumstances he claimed the privilege of not making a political speech, though he had some news of considerable importance for them. It was that the Society would be holding in London a coronation dinner at the Guildhall on Tuesday, April 6. He hoped that the Lord Mayor would be present, together with at least one other distinguished guest, also representatives of the

Government departments of the medical profession. "The West Middlesex Chemists' Association" was the toast proposed by Mrs. Herbert Skinner, president of the National Association of Women Pharmacists. In the course of her speech, Mrs. Skinner dwelt on the part which Mr. Skinner and Mr. Melhuish had played in founding the Ealing Association and the part taken by Mr. Marns, who, she said, was making history for pharmacy. The response was made by Mr. F. M. Mylroi, who said that he was occupying the chair for the second year in succession, a procedure contrary to the usual practice of the Association, but which was due to the fact that Mr. Highfield, who should have been president, had become an inspector under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act. He hoped that in the near future the Council of the Society would allow them to accord Mr. Highfield the honour they felt was so richly deserved. In paying tribute to a number of the visitors present, Mr. Mylroi made reference to Mr. McNeal, who, he said, had been regarded by many pharmacists as a red, red revolutionary, and by many others as a prophet to lead them to the Promised Land. Could, he asked, Mr. McNeal now be regarded as one of the old gang?

Among those present were Messrs. W. S. Howells, Herbert Skinner, W. F. Wells, J. F. McNeal, V. Hewlett, P. D. Goodwin (president, Western Association), F. H. Faulding, George Tocher, C. J. Pretty (president, Wimbledon Association), Miss Borrowman, Mrs. Irvine.

Manchester

On January 30 a joint meeting of the Manchester and Liverpool Branches of the Guild of Public Pharmacists will be held at Withington Hospital, Nell Lane, Manchester, to discuss "The Constitution of the Guild and its Efforts."

The annual whist drive and dance of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Midland Hotel on January 29. The president (Mr. James Grier, M.Sc.) and Mrs. Grier received the guests, who numbered 178; many members were unable to attend on account of influenza. At the conclusion of the whist drive the assembly sat down to supper in the foyer. The president and Mrs. Grier officiated at the distribution of the whist prizes in the ball-room. The following were the winners:—*Ladies*, (1) Miss Sharples, (2) Miss Hodgkinson, (3) Mrs. Walters, Travelling prize, Miss Bagguley. *Gentlemen*, (1) Mr. E. S. Watts, (2) Mr. R. B. Maskell, (3) Mr. Latward, Travelling prize, Mr. Hanna. Several spot prizes were also awarded during the dances. The donors of the prizes were Messrs. Coty (England), Ltd., Genatosan, Ltd., and R. J. Reuter Co., Ltd., whose generosity was much appreciated. Mr. Brindle as M.C. for the whist drive, and Messrs. Aves, Collins, Maskell and Steinman as dance M.C.s, worked assiduously to ensure the success of a most enjoyable function.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne

The annual dinner and trophy presentation of the Northumberland and Durham Chemists' Golfing Society was held at the County Hotel, Newcastle, on January 20, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. E. Harris. Trophy winners were: Ayrton Cup, Mr. Smith; Evans Cup, Mr. Iredale; B.D.H. Cup, Mr. Bradbeer; Hall Forster Cup, Mr. Cosans. Runners up in each of the four cup competitions received a tankard. These were Messrs. Simpson, Middleton, Potts and Joy.

The annual whist drive and dance of the Newcastle District and Northumberland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Savoy Assembly Rooms, Newcastle, recently. The local president (Mr. H. G. M. Graham) received the guests. The following ladies and gentlemen won whist prizes:—*Ladies*, First, Mrs. Patterson; Second, Miss Gibson; Consolation, Miss Somerset. *Gentlemen*, First Mr. Kinnes; Second, Mr. Atkins; Consolation, Mr. T. H. Fleming.

Reading

At the annual dinner of the Reading and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, a member stated that he had been pouring out "rivers of medicine" for influenza in recent weeks. The dinner was held at Reading on January 20, Mr. A. E. Breakspear, Maidenhead, in the chair, supported by the Mayor of Reading, the Mayor and Mayoress of Maidenhead, the president of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. Thomas Marns), Dr. W. N. May (president, Reading Pathological Society), Mr. A. E. Harwood (president, Reading branch, British Dental Association), Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Simpson (president-elect,

Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons) and others. The chairman said that the Branch need not worry as long as they could attract such a good gathering. In submitting the toast "The Pharmaceutical Society," he mentioned that Mr. Marns had come to Reading in 1924 to found the Branch. The president, in reply, said he was gratified to see how well the Branch which he was instrumental in founding had progressed. He had travelled from Inverness in the North to Plymouth in the South in order to start branches, and many of them had since done very creditable work. He drew the attention of members to the Society's Benevolent Fund, every penny of which was available for the purpose for which it was subscribed. Mr. F. W. Vasey proposed "Our Guests." The Mayor of Reading responded. Dr. W. N. May referred to the debt which the medical profession owed to the Pharmaceutical Society for the ready assistance they were always willing to give them, and said there must be a close adherence between the two bodies in order to produce the best results. The pharmacists' duties were increasing day by day. It had often been said that the doctors worked the longest hours, but he had never known an occasion yet where a pharmacist had not offered to turn a hand at any hour he had been requested to do so. Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson humorously referred to the multifarious duties of a chemist in these days. He said he himself had had something to do with examinations in his own profession, and he imagined that in the chemists' profession the examiner now asked questions on the type of leather used for ladies' handbags, the regulation of a twelve-day clock, the value of a coal scuttle or a garden fork, and the running of a public library. (Laughter.)

Sheffield

At a meeting of the local Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on January 20 an interesting lecture on "Old Sheffield Chemists" was given by Mr. J. Austen, Ph.C. Mr. C. H. Hallatt presided.

The influenza epidemic has been responsible for the closing of a number of schools in the district, and the visiting of patients at the Royal Infirmary has been cancelled except in the cases of patients who are dangerously ill.

Miscellaneous

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACTS.—By the Dangerous Drugs (Approved Institutions) No. 19 Order, 1937, the Home Secretary has sanctioned the inclusion of the laboratories of the East Midlands Forensic Science Laboratory, Nottingham, and the Metropolitan Police Laboratory, Hendon, in the list of institutions named in Schedule B of the Dangerous Drugs (Approved Institutions) No. 12 Order, 1932.

STAFF FESTIVITY.—Speaking at the annual whist drive and dance of Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Bardsley Vale, held in the Town Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne, on January 22, the secretary (Mr. S. W. Herbert) referred to the great loss they had recently sustained in the death of Mr. Thomas Kerfoot, Ph.C. Their late chief had not only been highly respected but genuinely beloved, and every employee felt that he or she had lost a real friend. In the circumstances they had considered the question of postponing or abandoning this pleasant annual function, but they had come to the conclusion that Mr. Kerfoot himself would have wished them to carry on as usual. Mr. Herbert expressed the directors' regret that they were unable to be present. The prizes for the whist drive and spot prizes for dancing were distributed by Mr. C. J. Henshaw, M.P.S. A vote of thanks to the directors was proposed by Mr. C. T. Wharton and received with enthusiasm.

Scottish Notes

Brevities

The Scottish chemists' golf meeting will be held at Gleneagles on April 21. Further particulars will be given later.

A plebiscite of Scottish chemists is being taken by the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation regarding the advisability of instituting a Scottish Chemists' Friends scheme.

Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham, have guaranteed £5,000, and Jobsons, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Dundee, have given £50, towards the Scottish Empire Exhibition, 1938. The fund now stands at over £614,000.

The annual general meeting of the Dundee School of Pharmacy Former Students' Association was held in the Technical

College, Dundee, on January 22, when the following were appointed office-bearers for 1937:—*Honorary President*, Dr. D. McCall; *President*, Mr. G. Mitchell; *Vice-President*, Miss E. Clark; *Secretary and Treasurer*, W. E. Foote, 41 Glenprosen Terrace, Dundee; *Committee*, Misses E. Fyfe, C. D. R. Muir, and Allardyce, Messrs. A. R. Lawson, J. Brown, H. Mitchell, G. Fraser and A. Mitchell.

Edinburgh

An assurance that there was no desire that the draft Optical Regulations should abolish sight-testing by opticians or the payment of fees therefor was given by Mr. Walter Elliot, Secretary of State for Scotland, when he received a deputation representing the sight-testing opticians of Scotland in Edinburgh on January 25.

A lecture and demonstration on the treatment of burns resulting from mine explosions, or occurring in factories and the home, was given by Mr. David Davidson, M.I.Min.E. (of the Central Mine Rescue Station, Grassmarket, Edinburgh), before a large audience in the Mining School, Grassmarket, on January 23. Many serious burning accidents, he said, need not prove fatal, and much suffering would be avoided if the latest methods of alleviation and treatment were resorted to without undue delay. The lecturer dealt with the uses of acriflavine, baking soda and picric acid, and of a new method of dressing burns. Picric acid was the only treatment allowed in mines as tannic acid was not suitable for mining accidents. He demonstrated a new type of hot water bottle for service in the home; it only required two spoonfuls of water and eliminated danger from scalding. First-aid treatment in the home by tannic acid jellies, burns of the eye, and a new ophthalmic capsule containing cod-liver oil, as well as the treatment of burns arising out of gas warfare, were also described. Mr. Wylie (Edinburgh Fire Station) demonstrated the use of the latest gas masks and protective clothing, and described in detail their construction and use. Professor McMillan pointed out that in all the coalfields of the country there are many miners who have been trained in the technique of self-contained breathing appliances for use in irrespirable atmospheres. With very little additional instruction they could be of the greatest service to the civilian population in those areas.

Glasgow and West of Scotland

Mr. Thomas Guthrie and Mr. H. P. Arthur represented the Pharmaceutical Society at the funeral of the late Professor David Ellis, whose death was recorded in our issue of January 23 (p. 87).

Mr. J. Davidson Pratt (secretary, Association of British Chemical Manufacturers) addressed the Glasgow and West of Scotland Section of the Institute of Chemistry on "Gas Defence from the Point of View of the Chemist," recently. He stressed the importance of maintaining morale among the civilian population. "If they are well instructed there will be no panic," he said.

An influenza "stunt" by Glasgow University students during the "Christmas Day" collection on January 23 hoodwinked the entire Glasgow community. The students organised a "medical research bureau" and deluged the Press with information that a certain Professor C. R. van Druyten, of Lima, had invented a cure for influenza, on which he was to lecture to the students. The mystery was eventually solved.

Under the auspices of the Glasgow and South-Western Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, a Burns supper was held in the Gordon Restaurant, Glasgow, on January 20, when Mr. A. B. Gilmour (chairman) presided. Among those present were Dr. A. S. M. McGregor (medical officer of health for Glasgow); Mr. James B. Mitchell (chairman, Edinburgh and East of Scotland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society); Mr. and Mrs. W. Spence Culbert; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Meldrum, Ayr; Mr. H. P. Arthur; Mr. J. H. Ramsay (vice-chairman); and Mr. P. M. Duff (secretary). "The Immortal Memory" was proposed by Mr. J. B. Mitchell, who delivered an oration on Scotland's national bard. The toast "The Lasses O!" was proposed by Mr. W. J. Moffat, Mrs. Martin Meldrum, J.P., responding. Mr. Culbert proposed the health of the chairman. A musical programme was provided by various artists. The chairman proposed an omnibus vote of thanks to those who had made the evening a success, paying special tribute to Mr. P. M. Duff and Mr. W. J. Moffat.

Irish Notes

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

The results of the recent Licence examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland were as follows:—Passed with honours, Patrick Joseph Hogan; Thomas Bernard Hopkins; Eileen Mary Troy. Passed, William Vincent Carvill; Eileen Fox; Francis Hennelly; Harry Isidore Wagner; Thomas P. P. Walsh.

The Calendar of the Society for the current year has just been issued. As is customary, it has been corrected to December 31 of last year and contains legal and other information.

Brevities

Mr. J. A. O'Rourke, Dun Laoghaire (president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland), has been confined to bed for several days with a severe attack of influenza.

Mr. John J. Smith, M.P.S.I., has transferred his pharmaceutical business from 1A Capel Street to 197 Tyrconnell Road, Inchicore, Dublin.

Mr. Samuel McCauley (Irish Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.) was among those elected to the Council of Free State Industries at the annual meeting in Dublin on January 19.

The influenza epidemic in Dublin has kept pharmacies in the city exceptionally busy, both in dispensing and selling preventive remedies. Some of the largest wholesale chemists are carrying on with skeleton staffs, owing to the large number of their workers on the sick list. Several of the larger Dublin pharmacies also report many 'flu victims among their regular staffs.

A verdict of "Suicide while temporarily insane" was returned at an inquest at Bushmills, on January 12, on the body of Mr. James D. Glass, a traveller employed by Mr. J.

Donaghy, chemist, Ballymoney. Dr. Huey said that the cause of death was strychnine poisoning. A police-inspector said the purchase of the poison had been traced and had been carried out in a perfectly legal manner.

The third annual dance organised by the Derry Chemists' Association was held in Derry Guildhall on January 15. The function was organised by a committee, of which Mr. E. D. Barr (secretary, Derry Pharmaceutical Society) was chairman, and Messrs. J. Buchanan and G. King secretaries. The following also rendered valuable assistance:—Miss Connolly, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Glendenning, and Messrs. Samuel Bassett, W. Canning, E. Taylor, G. T. Weir, W. A. Gamble, Wasson, and Mansfield. Among those present were Mr. Fred Storey (past-president of the Northern Ireland Pharmaceutical Society) and Mrs. Storey. During the evening there were many competitions. An excellent programme of music was provided.

An inquiry concerning the death of Mr. Henry C. W. McKenzie, representative of the Cromessol Co., Ltd., Glasgow, who was found unconscious in a Larne hotel, was concluded at Larne on January 14. The inquiry had been adjourned for an analysis, the report on which was now given by Mr. J. H. Totton, analyst for co. Antrim, who said that he found considerable quantities of morphine in the specimens examined. His evidence was consistent with the deceased having died from morphine poisoning. Two doctors now stated that morphine poisoning was the cause of death. The coroner, addressing the jury, said there was no evidence to show why Mr. McKenzie took the fatal dose. He condemned the action of the unknown person who had supplied him with the morphine. Dr. Stewart maintained that there should be stricter supervision of the sale of "dangerous" drugs. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from morphine poisoning, self-administered."

Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

Manufacturers Will Agree,

after reading the articles in last week's *C. & D.* on process, plant and power, that you have given them valuable practical information on these three matters in such a condensed yet detailed arrangement that the articles form a useful guide, not only to those who already manufacture, but also to those who are considering a venture or who want to improve present methods. There is nothing more interesting to the mechanically minded pharmacist who is given to taking long views than to trace the evolution of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry so far as its methods of manufacture are concerned; it is quickly realised what tremendous strides have been made since the great war. The average retail pharmacist is not particularly concerned with production on a large scale; he is concerned, however, with its results. He no longer makes his emulsions in a mortar; these are produced on a large scale in the emulsifier or the colloid mill. As an apprentice I toiled at powdering such drugs as scammony resin or aloes, and such a chemical as copper sulphate; to-day the two former can be purchased in powder in air-tight containers. Perhaps progress has been greater in two sections of the industry (and this applies particularly to pharmaceuticals): I allude to wrapping machinery and air conditioning. The gain to the pharmacist in the case of the former has been tremendous; the appearance of the goods he sells has been improved and their consequent selling power increased. Air conditioning is fairly new; there may still be factories in which such hygroscopic articles as pastilles and capsules are made and where there is no serious attempt to control the humidity of the air. The saving of time when such a system is in force is great.

The P.P.A. Inspectors

are certainly doing their job if one may judge by the number of prosecutions reported weekly. These prosecutions, if carried out with discrimination, may have the effect of enhancing the reputation of the chemist in the eyes of the general public; but it would be as well to restrain inspectors from being over-zealous. Sometimes zeal overreaches itself,

particularly when some respected chemist in a particular town or neighbourhood is made the victim. The "illegal use of title" is an offence which all registered men abhor (seeing that they have paid up), but one cannot help feeling some sympathy with the man who, having satisfied the examiners and obtained his qualification, has through some easily explained oversight brought himself under the penal clauses of the 1933 Act. As a means of increasing the Society's revenue I cannot see that these prosecutions are of much value. It seems to me that they must mean a considerable cost to the Society, for I note that in six prosecutions reported in one week the total amount of fines was £15 and the costs awarded £15 15s.; and it is to be remembered that, according to an annotation in Butterworth's Statutes (Vol. 26), the amount of the fines is a gross and not a net amount. When one takes into consideration court fees, inspectors' salaries, counsels' fees, witnesses' and general travelling expenses there cannot be much left over to place to the building fund. This problem might have been placed before the anti-pharmacist members of the Medicine Stamp Duties Committee for their consideration.

What Are We Doing

about the Coronation? I refer to pharmacy as an organised calling, not pharmacists as separate units. There is an opportunity this year of accomplishing something of outstanding value, something that will be associated in years to come with the year 1937. In the first place there is to be, as has already been notified, a Coronation dinner; and at the dinner of the Reading Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society the president intimated that it would be held in an important building in the City of London. This, so far as it goes, is good; but distance from London is in many cases an obstacle to attendance, to say nothing of the expense. What is wanted is a Coronation effort that can unite us all. I suggest that a special effort on behalf of our Benevolent Fund should be made this year. I understand the condition of the Fund is not good; and it is pretty evident that much more could be subscribed by practically every Association. I appeal to your readers to make a new effort this Coronation year.

Legal Reports

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.—At Bow Street Police Court, London, on January 21, five summonses were brought against the Hygienic Stores, Ltd., and three against Regent Chemists, Ltd. Mr. A. C. Castle, who appeared on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, said he had been in touch with the solicitors acting for the Hygienic Stores, Ltd., and subject to the approval of the magistrate (Mr. McKenna) he asked for an adjournment for the convenience of counsel on both sides. The magistrate said he would adjourn the summonses until February 4. Mr. F. K. Glazebrook, barrister, said he represented Regent Chemists, Ltd., and pleaded "Not guilty" to the first and third summonses, and "Guilty" to the second. Mr. Castle asked permission to withdraw the third summons, which was for improper labelling, on the ground that it was due to a clerical error in his office. Dealing with the first summons, he said the defendant company carried on business as chemists under their trade name, Frizell & Co., at 31 Old Compton Street, W.1. On November 30 last, at 9.30 p.m., one of the inspectors of the Society purchased some Easton's syrup tabloids. The poison was handed over to the inspector by an unqualified person who was in charge of the shop. He understood that this person was a qualified chemist in Malta, but in this country, in his submission, it was not an authorised sale of poison within the meaning of the Act. The premises were not under the personal control of a registered pharmacist. On the second summons, his case was that this sale was not made by a registered pharmacist, which constituted a second breach of the Act. Mr. John Cecil Coombes gave evidence of purchase, and produced an analyst's certificate and a copy of the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

ARGUMENTS ON SECTION 9

Mr. Glazebrook said he had pleaded "Guilty" to selling poison while not under the supervision of a pharmacist, and in his submission that was all he had to deal with. It had not been suggested that he had not fulfilled the conditions set out in Section 9 (1) (a) of the Act, because as a fact the business was under the direction of a qualified chemist. It was therefore paragraph (b) of which the Pharmaceutical Society were complaining. The whole of that section, however, had reference to the carrying on of the business, and not to the actual sale, and in many cases it had been held that the selling of one article was not carrying on the business. The magistrate asked Mr. Castle whether he was trying to support two summonses on the same set of facts. Mr. Castle said that was not so, as in his submission, in order that the conditions should be applied, it was necessary that a registered pharmacist should be in control of the shop. The Magistrate: It is the same thing twice over. The fact that he went off at 6 o'clock to get his tea constitutes an offence. Would not you be satisfied with one conviction? Mr. Castle: I should be content with a conviction for the greater offence, not being an authorised seller.

Resuming his argument, Mr. Glazebrook said that on the question of personal control he would have to recite some cases. The old Act of 1908 had an almost similar section. If his friend was right, in every case where this set of facts arose, a person was guilty of two offences. The difference between the words of the 1908 Act and those of the recent one was that in the old it stated "... such business is *bona fide* conducted ..." whereas in the new Act it stated "... under the personal control of a ... registered pharmacist." The question was whether "personal control" was something different from "*bona fide* conducted." There had been two decisions which were very relevant. The first, in 1931, was the *Pharmaceutical Society v. Watkinson*. The county court judge found that the defendant had placed an automatic machine so close to his shop that he invited the public to purchase the articles contained therein, and he placed in it some bottles of lysol. The judge held that the defendant was carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs. There was an appeal against that decision, and the Divisional Court allowed the appeal. In his judgment, Lord Justice Talbot held that the business was *bona fide* conducted, which meant that it was personally conducted. When one used the words "personally conducted" and compared them with the words of the new Act "personally controlled" he would have thought that the former meant more than the latter. It was clear, in his submission, that the defendant's business in this case had

been personally controlled. In the case he had mentioned, and in others, it had been pointed out that there was a distinction to be made between the first Section and the other, namely the carrying on of the business, which must be under the general control of a qualified person. The magistrate asked Mr. Glazebrook whether he could show some authority for that. Counsel said that Mr. Justice Talbot, in the same judgment, referred to the fact that at times it was necessary for the qualified man to be absent, but nevertheless the business was personally conducted, otherwise it meant that no chemist would be able to comply with the Section at all. The other case to which he would like to refer was the *Pharmaceutical Society v. Fuller* (96, Justice of the Peace Reports). In that, a chemist had a business at Wendover, and he also had a job at the Alton Air Camp some miles away. That occupied him some forty-two hours a week, and in addition he was entirely absent from business for a fortnight. During some of this time the sale of poisons took place, but it was held that he was personally conducting the business within the meaning of the Act.

The Magistrate: You have to deal here with the question that if it is not under the control—personal control—of a superintendent, it has to be under the personal control of somebody else who is a qualified person. Mr. Glazebrook said that there was a qualified chemist at the shop, and in addition to that there was a chemist who was qualified in Malta, who, however, was not a registered chemist in this country. The qualified man was on the premises for fifty-five hours a week, but owing to the fact that the shop was kept open so late (it being in Soho), there were certain times when he was not there. When the inspector called, he was served by an unqualified person. In his submission, the words of the old Act were entirely the same as the new, "personal control" meaning the same as "personally conducted." In view of the fact that the chemist at Wendover was away forty-two hours a week, and was held to have personally conducted his business, in his submission the business now before the Court was personally controlled. It was for the purpose of getting round the two decisions that he had referred to that the new Act was altered, but the Society now desired to take advantage of the new and the old Acts.

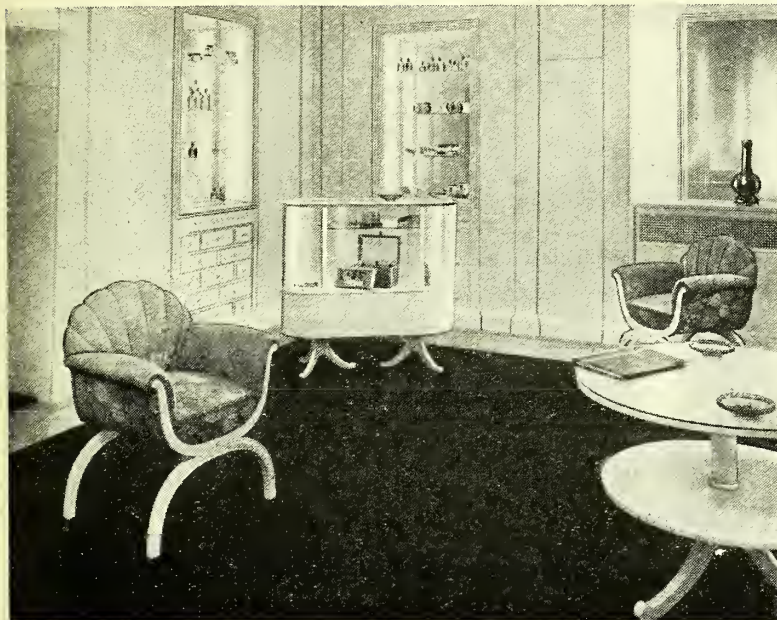
Replying to arguments, Mr. Castle contended that counsel had been citing cases which had been decided on the old Act. The wording of this particular Section had been reframed, and in his submission the cases cited could have no bearing on the present case. Subsection (b) made it necessary that the superintendent should be in personal control, or alternatively there must be another pharmacist in personal control. In his submission, therefore, it had to follow that there had to be a qualified chemist on the premises all the time. If there was a sale of poisons, it had to be made by a registered pharmacist, or in such a way that the registered pharmacist could control the sale. If he wanted to stop the sale of poisons, he should be in a position to do so. If he was having a few hours off, or if he had gone home, there was no personal control whatever. It meant that an unqualified man was in charge, and he made the sale of poisons just as he liked. He anticipated that the same arguments would be raised in the case of the *Hygienic Stores, Ltd.* Mr. Glazebrook inquired whether the magistrate desired him to address the Court on the question of mitigation on the summons to which he had pleaded "Guilty." The magistrate said he would adjourn the case to February 11, when he would hear counsel in mitigation. He would meanwhile hear the arguments in the other case on February 4.

At Ripley, Derbyshire, on January 18, David H. Wilkinson, herbalist, was fined 20s., with 42s. costs, for having used on a label the words "the herbal pharmacy." The defendant stated that his old labels had now been returned to the printers. Mr. E. C. Eccleston prosecuted for the *Pharmaceutical Society*.

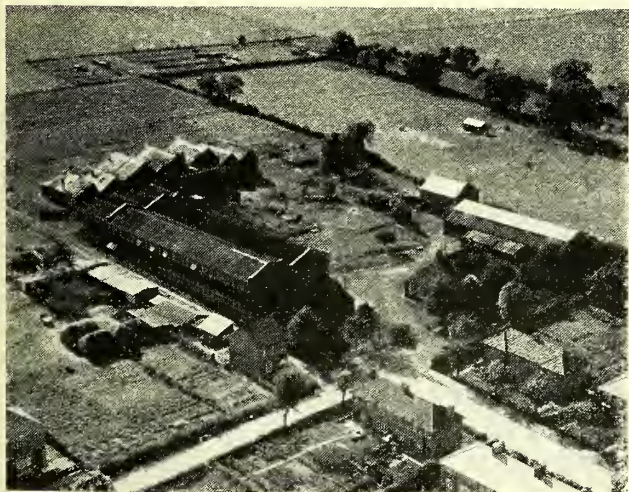
At Feltham, on January 19, Herbert B. Huntingford, Teddington, was fined 2s. on each of three summonses in respect of a sale of caustic soda.

At Tower Bridge Police Court, London, on January 26, George Hobden, hairdresser, Spa Road, S.E.16, was fined £2, with £3 3s. costs, for having sold a hair dye containing a scheduled poison, he being an unauthorised person.

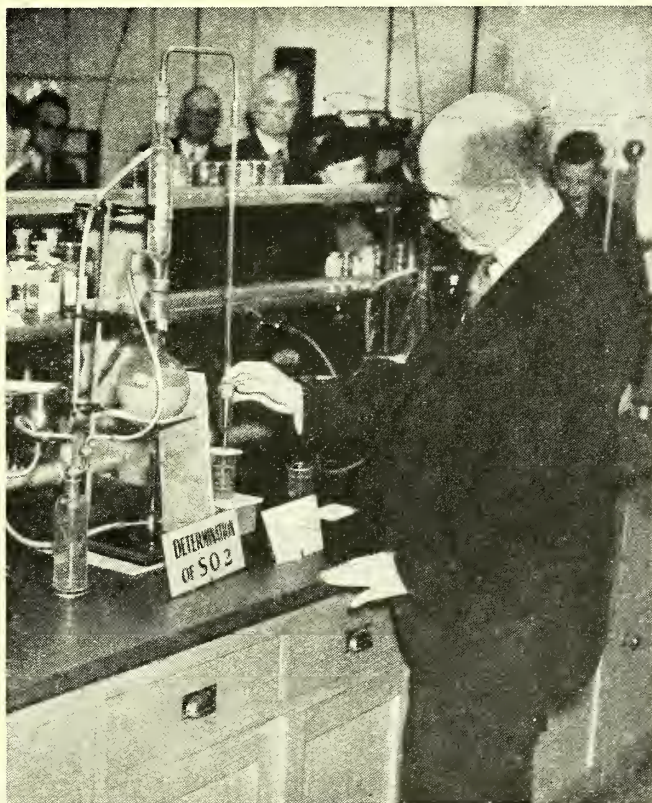
NEWS in PICTURES



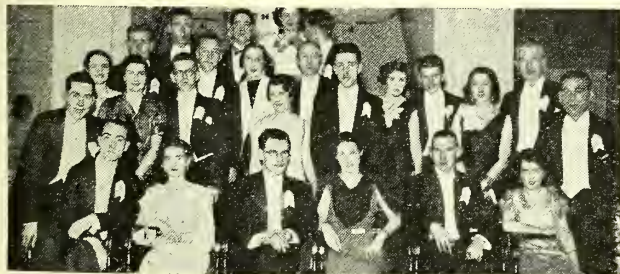
MAKE-UP STUDIOS—(Left), A corner of the Salon and (right), one of the make-up cubicles at the new London headquarters of MAX FACTOR, HOLLYWOOD AND LONDON (SALES), LTD., 16 Old Bond Street, W.1, which are shortly to have a ceremonial opening.



MACHINERY WORKS—Aerial view of the Dunstable works of J. HARRISON CARTER, LTD., manufacturers of mixing, etc., machinery (see *C. & D.*, January 23, page 101).



TRADE RESEARCH LABORATORY—Sir William H. Bragg, K.B.E., C.B.E., F.R.S., M.A., D.Sc., at the opening of the new laboratories of the British Association of Research for the Cocoa, Chocolate, Sugar, Confectionery, and Jam Trades, Holloway, London, N.7, on January 19.



IRISH DANCE—Group at the dance at the Gresham Hotel, Dublin, on January 11, organised by the Pharmaceutical Chemists' and Students' Dance Club. A full report of the dance appeared in last week's issue of the *C. & D.*

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

SEALES (CHESTER), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £400. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. R.O.: 11 Lower Bridge Street, Chester.

BELLS PURE MEDICINE CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as chemists, druggists, opticians, etc. R.O.: 1 Pier Plain, Gorleston-on-Sea.

H. RUSSELL (SOAPS & DISINFECTANTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £300. Objects: To carry on the business of makers of soaps, disinfectants, etc. R.O.: 59A Spencer Street, Liverpool, 6.

DIXON SOAP CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a soap manufacturer carried on by Wm. H. Dixon at Whitworth St. East, Openshaw, Manchester, as the "Pioneer Soap Company."

DELTA PRODUCTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in powder puffs and sachets, etc. Maurice A. Hassid, 21 Sloane Avenue, S.W.3, director. R.O.: 70A Basinghall Street, E.C.2.

ACME SOAP CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by M. O'Callaghan at Townhey Works, Gibbon Street, Bradford, Manchester, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in soaps, oils, perfumes, etc.

SURGICAL ADHESIVES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of surgical adhesive goods, etc. The directors are not named. Solicitors: F. P. Woodcock, Bennett & Co., Gresham House, 24 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc. Fred Robertshaw, "Braeside," Straightacres Lane, Eccleshill, Bradford, director. Solicitors: J. H. Milner & Son, Leeds and London.

GUSTAVE BOEHM, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and merchants of perfumes, scents and the like; wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, etc. Walter A. Gustave Beck, 12 Neville Drive, N.2, subscriber. R.O.: 38 Moreland Street, Goswell Road, E.C.1.

EGLINTON YATES & CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £13,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a manufacturing chemist formerly carried on by the late Wm. Henry Yates under his own name and in the name of Eglinton Yates & Co., at Knowle, Warwickshire. William Howard Yates, Linwood Lodge, Warwick Road, Knowle, Warwickshire, director.

ALLIED SALES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £200. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in gelatine, adhesives of all types, isinglass, dry plates and films, and all other photographic apparatus, etc. Guy M. Nelson, Lee House, Warwick (managing director of George Nelson, Dale & Co., Ltd.); William J. Matthews, "Kirk Neuk," East Street, Tonbridge, Kent, directors. Solicitors: Wright, Hassall & Co., 9 and 11 Dormer Place, Leamington Spa.

MUNROE'S JUNIPER, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc., and to acquire the trade mark "Junox," registered in respect of Munroe's Brand Juniper Compound Tablets, and the goodwill of the business of manufacturing and selling connected therewith. John H. Green, senior, Vernon House, 84 Maple Road, Surbiton, chemist and druggist (director of Celunox, Ltd.), director. R.O.: 4 Victoria Parade, S.W.1.

THE PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' TRUST, LTD. (Public Company).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, pill manufacturers, herbalists, sundries-men, dealers in first-aid outfits, elastic and rubber goods, optical, surgical and scientific instruments, etc. A statement in lieu of prospectus states that no business is being acquired. The first directors are: Sidney G. Burtwell, 35 Friends Road, Croydon, drug manufacturer; Frank J. Bell, 41 Gunnersbury Crescent, W.3, shipbroker; Francis M. Parris, 57 Stafford

Road, Croydon, solicitor. Solicitor: F. Miller Parris, 17 Katharine Street, Croydon. No R.O. mentioned.

SOUTHALLS (BIRMINGHAM), LTD.—The directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1936, show that, after providing for income tax, directors' remuneration, depreciation, bad debts, contingencies, and the usual bonus and pension fund contributions for the benefit of employees, there is a balance of profit for the year of £88,202 (£84,378 in 1935). To this is added the sum of £22,491 brought forward from last year, making a total of £110,693. From this is deducted the interim dividend at 6d. per share, free of tax, £23,400, leaving £87,293, which the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—Final dividend of 6d. per share, free of income tax, making 1s. per share, free of tax, for the year, £23,400; transfer to reserve fund, £40,000; balance forward, £23,893. The directors propose to appropriate £11,700 from the profit on sale of investments in making a distribution of 3d. per share. The retiring director, Mr. J. I. M. Barclay, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Private Arrangements

Edward Vivian Davies, 4 City Road, Cardiff, chemist. The creditors met recently at Cardiff, when the statement of affairs showed ranking liabilities of £931 15s. 2d. The assets amounted to £475 12s., and were estimated to realise £368 1s. From the latter amount had to be deducted £151 1s. 2d. for preferential claims, leaving net assets of £216 19s. 10d., or a deficiency of £714 15s. 4d. Last April his principal creditors pressed him to pay an account amounting to approximately £250. That amount he borrowed. In the absence of any offer it was decided to confirm the deed of assignment already executed to Mr. A. E. Clutterbuck, of Messrs. Clarke, Dovey & Co., Cardiff, with a committee. It was stated that the business would be continued with a view to a sale as a going concern.

Kirk Hancock, Ltd., Broadfield Road, Sheffield, manufacturing chemists, etc. The creditors met recently at Sheffield, when a statement of affairs was submitted which showed ranking liabilities of £1,946 14s., and in addition there were fully-secured creditors for £186 8s. 2d. After allowing £13 11s. 6d. for preferential claims and £615 due on debentures, the net assets were £317 1s. 9d., or a deficiency, so far as the creditors were concerned, of £1,629 12s. 3d. The issued capital of the company was £600, and as regarded the shareholders there was a deficiency of £2,229 12s. 3d. The receiver for the debenture holders reported that he was appointed to act on November 11 last. He had carried on the business in the hope of effecting a sale, but was not successful and it had been closed. The deficiency was attributed to the losses on trading amounting to approximately £1,300, and the depreciation written off the assets in the statement of affairs. All the debentures were issued in respect of a cash consideration. It was decided that the matter should be left in the hands of the receiver until the assets had been realised, and that a decision would be made as to whether the company should go into voluntary liquidation or the surplus utilised in payment of a composition in settlement of the creditors' claims.

Business Changes

MR. C. M. CORWEN, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. B. Freeman, chemist and druggist, 49 Leicester Road, Higher Broughton, Salford, 7.

USINES DE L'ALLONDON, S.A., La Plaine, Geneva, Switzerland, have appointed Mr. Henry de Coninck as sole agent for the United Kingdom. Offices have been opened at 5 Dyers Buildings, Holborn, E.C.1, where stocks will be held for distribution at duty-paid, free-delivered prices.

British Pharmaceutical Conference

THE following programme for the Liverpool meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference on July 26-30 has been provisionally adopted:—

MONDAY, JULY 26

- 5.0 p.m. Branch secretaries' meeting—Adelphi (tea at 4.30).
- 8.0 p.m. Civic reception—Town Hall.

TUESDAY, JULY 27

- 10.0 a.m. Opening session—University.
- 11.15 a.m. Science session (1½ hour)—University.
- 11.15 a.m. Ladies' excursions:—(a) Calderstones Park and Childwall Church. (b) Speke Hall and Aerodrome. (c) "Bear Brand" Stocking Works, Woolton.
- 1.0 p.m. Lunch—Adelphi.
- 2.15 p.m. Ladies' excursion to New Brighton and Wallasey, with trip on river by kind invitation of the Borough of Wallasey and Wallasey Chemists' Association.
- 2.30 p.m. Science session (2½ hours)—Adelphi.
- 2.30 p.m. Representatives' meeting (2½ hours)—Adelphi.
- 7.30 for 8.0 p.m. Banquet in St. George's Hall or Adelphi.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28

- 9.30 a.m. Representatives' meeting (2 hours)—Adelphi.
- 10.30 a.m. Ladies' excursion—Lady Lever Art Gallery and Port Sunlight Village.
- 12.0 noon. Leave by motor coach for Port Sunlight via Mersey Tunnel.
- 12.45 p.m. Official photograph on steps of Lady Lever Art Gallery.
- 1.15 p.m. Lunch—Hulme Hall.
- 2.30 p.m. Choice of:—Golf at Bromborough; bowls, tennis, etc., at Port Sunlight; tour of Port Sunlight works; visit to Bromborough margarine works; visit to Bromborough Dock.
- 5.0 p.m. Tea—Hulme Hall.
- 5.45 p.m. Return to Adelphi via Mersey Tunnel—Dock entrances.
- 8.0 p.m. Reception—University.

THURSDAY, JULY 29

- 10.15 a.m. Ladies' Excursions:—(a) Cathedral. (b) Walker Art Gallery and shops. (c) Overhead Railways and Docks.
- 10.30 a.m. Science session (2 hours)—Adelphi.
- 1.0 p.m. Lunch—Adelphi.
- 2.30 p.m. Science session—Adelphi.
- 4.0 p.m. Closing session.
- 5.0 p.m. Tea.
- 8.30 p.m. Dance, with cabaret—Adelphi.

FRIDAY, JULY 30

- 9.30 a.m. Whole-day excursion—Llandudno for lunch and tea.
- 9.30 p.m. Dance—Adelphi.

TRIBUTE TO SIR THOMAS BROWNE—"The materialistic science of the nineteenth century is dead, neo-vitalism died with the recent lamented passing of its greatest exponent, and, while the mechanistic theory of life is being pushed further than ever, its protagonists gladly admit that at most it can only attain one aspect of the truth. Thus Sir Thomas Browne joins hands with the twentieth century, though the way in which he expresses this attitude of his mind may give one the impression of scepticism hand in hand with credulity. As he said, 'Where Truth seems double-faced, there is no man more paradoxical than myself,' for he had realised that where a fact or opinion previously widely adopted can be tested by experiment, and is not proved correct thereby, you should give it up. But where it is not open to experiment, or that method has as yet been insufficiently applied, you are at liberty not to give it up, and to doubt the wisdom of those who do."—From the Harveian oration delivered recently by Sir Walter Langdon-Browne.

Items in Parliament

WAR RISKS INSURANCE

The President of the Board of Trade was asked whether the Government had considered any scheme of compulsory insurance for the protection of property against war risks; and whether any decision had been made?

Dr. Burgin (Parliamentary Secretary): The Board of Trade have recently received representations from various quarters on the subject of the insurance of property against war risks on land. The matter is receiving active consideration.

AIR-RAID PRECAUTIONS

The Home Secretary was asked whether any precautions had been taken to protect the civilian population from burns to exposed parts of the skin resulting from mustard gas bombs?

Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd (Under Secretary): Members of the public will be advised to remain indoors in a room which has been protected against gas and they should not, therefore, normally be exposed to burns from vesicant gases. If any should be so burned, the network of first aid posts proposed in time of war in urban areas would enable speedy treatment to be given. . . . Protective clothing against blistering gases is being supplied by the Government to the air raid precautionary services of local authorities.

NEON SIGNS

The Minister of Transport was asked what action, if any, he proposed to take to prohibit any further use of red or green electric signs of the neon type on factories and shops near or adjacent to major roads, which in many areas cause confusion to the motorist in that they cannot be differentiated from automatic traffic signals?

Captain Austin Hudson (Parliamentary Secretary): Under Section 48 (4) of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, highway authorities are empowered to require the removal of any traffic sign or any object which so closely resembles a traffic sign that it might reasonably be taken for such a sign.

THEFTS OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

The Home Secretary was asked whether he proposed to take any action to prevent the recurrence of cases in which members of the medical profession have had dangerous drugs stolen from their motor cars?

Sir John Simon: No, Sir; I have no grounds for thinking that these thefts are other than ordinary cases of petty larceny, and I do not think there is any action I can usefully take in the matter.

The Home Secretary was further asked whether he did not think that some responsibility ought to be placed upon the medical profession for neglecting to take care of these dangerous drugs?

Sir John Simon: I think that the remedy here is the exercise of care by the individual who has such a package in his charge. When we consider what a large number of people are moving about—skilled doctors who are attending medical cases—very many of whom have something of the sort with them, I do not know that the number of cases is very surprising.

SUNDAY TRADING

The Home Secretary was asked whether, in issuing any circular or instructions in connexion with the Shops (Sunday Trading) Act, he would consider the desirability of providing a full exposition with regard to the Schedule, in view of the uncertainty of traders as to what particular goods would be included as permissible for sale on Sunday?

Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd (Under Secretary): It is intended, before the Act comes into force, to publish and place on sale an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of traders and others concerned, but my right hon. Friend . . . could not undertake to give effect to [the] . . . suggestion. The Home Office has no authority to interpret the law, and the best course for any trader who is in doubt as to his position will be to seek the advice of the local authority which is responsible for the administration of the Act in his area.

A supplementary question was asked as to whether an assurance could be given that a comprehensive definition of the articles which are permitted to be sold on Sundays would be given in the Schedule, in order to avoid a variety of different interpretations in various parts of the country?

Mr. Lloyd: I will consider that point.

Students' Competition

Conducted by H. Dryerre, Ph.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Report on Problem

The preparation, as announced when the problem was set, was composed of a mixture of two organic substances, described in the B.P. Its composition was as follows:—

| | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|---------|
| Starch | ... | ... | 2 parts |
| Resorcinol | ... | ... | 1 part |

During the preliminary procedure, in trying to get the substance dissolved in water by the application of heat, the production of a gel suggested the presence of starch. The blue coloration given by iodine, and subsequent hydrolysis by boiling in acidulated water, neutralisation and reduction of Fehling's or Benedict's solution, confirmed its presence. The mixture could be separated into its constituents by dissolving out the resorcinol with cold water, or better by using alcohol as a solvent. This mixture shows the value of using FeCl_3 as a routine test. Most phenol compounds give a colour with this reagent, and the absence of any precipitate on acidifying a solution of the above mixture ruled out such substances as salicylates and benzoates. On separation of the resorcinol by alcohol, the dried residue gave on ignition 0.38 per cent. of ash. This is somewhat in excess of the B.P. figures. The sample otherwise responded to the B.P. tests.

Of the reports sent in, two competitors succeeded in identifying the constituents. The marks awarded are as follows:—

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|--------------|
| E TAN E EPI TAN | ... | ... | 95 per cent. |
| EX OPERA FELICITAS | ... | ... | 90 per cent. |

Books to the value of £1 is. are awarded to Mr. C. N. Thompson, "Glensck," Lime Avenue, Staveley, Chesterfield.

EX OPERA FELICITAS.—It was unnecessary, in examining organic substances and in which the preliminary tests showed the absence of heavy metals, to test for such by the group tests. When results from the application of tests are reported, you should always give your inferences.

Problem for February

The powder supplied is composed of two substances appearing in the B.P. monographs, together with inert material. Identify the former constituents, and by appropriate means determine the proportion in which each is present.

Iodised Oil Emulsion

In a communication to "The British Medical Journal" (3968, 173), Mr. W. Trillwood, Ph.C., gives the following formula for an emulsion of iodised oil for use in the x-ray examination of empyema cavities:—

| | | | |
|---|----|----|----------|
| Neo-hydriol (May and Baker) | .. | .. | 20 c.c. |
| Sterile mucilage of acacia | .. | .. | 30 c.c. |
| Ti-tree oil | .. | .. | 1 c.c. |
| Sterile distilled water sufficient to produce | .. | .. | 100 c.c. |

The mucilage of acacia is prepared in accordance with the B.P., except that distilled water is used in place of chloroform water. It is sterilised by heating in an autoclave for an hour at 110°C . Considerable frothing occurs during the process, and for this reason a securely plugged capacious flask must be employed. Treated thus, it appears that the emulsifying power of the mucilage is somewhat impaired, and in consequence an inelegant product results unless an efficient homogeniser is used. For the purpose a small hand homogeniser, which may be autoclaved before use, may be obtained. The ti-tree oil is mixed with the neo-hydriol and successive portions of the mixed oils are added to the mucilage contained in a sterile mortar, triturating well before each further addition. The cream thus obtained is homogenised thoroughly, a little sterile water being added to "thin" the cream if necessary. The remainder of the sterile water is then added. The product is a thin milky-white emulsion, which shows no sign of "creaming" or separation. Chemical tests show that after keeping for four months in a white glass corked bottle exposed to light and frequently uncorked to allow access of air there is no trace of free iodine. A sample similarly treated was found to be sterile on examination in the pathological laboratory.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

London Examination Results

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The following thirteen candidates have satisfied the examiners in the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination:—

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Boscott, Ronald Joseph | Heard, Nancy Phyllis |
| Cottle, Terence Mark | Hesketh, John Arthur |
| Crooks, Henry Ernest | Kaye, Ronald Cockcroft |
| Dickinson, Robert Pacey | Shervill, Marjorie Joyce |
| Durrant, Hector Marshall | Simkin, Gordon |
| Freeman, John Albert | Young, John Thomas |
| Hailstone, Wm. Norman | |

Thirty-five candidates entered; seven were referred, fourteen failed, and one was absent.

Edinburgh Examination Results

The following are the results of the examinations held in Edinburgh during January:—

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners in the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination:—

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Carey, James, Paisley | Mollison, Arthur Whyte, |
| Grubb, Charles Stuart Edward Tolley, Manchester | Glasgow |
| Hughson, Hugh, South Shields | Stewart, Jas. Anderson, Salt-coats |
| Linklater, Robert, Denny | Taylor, Marjorie, Sunderland |

Nine entered; one was referred.

| | No. | PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION | | | | CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST QUALIFYING EXAMINATION | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|---|--------|----------|--------|
| | | Absent | Failed | Referred | Passed | Absent | Failed | Referred | Passed |
| Entered for Prelim. Sc. exam. | 113 | 5 | 58 | 20 | 30 | — | — | — | — |
| Referred subject in Prelim. Sc. exam. | 57 | 1 | — | 15 | 11 | — | — | — | — |
| Entered for C. and D. exam. | 54 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 18 | 15 | 20 |
| Referred subject in C. and D. exam. | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 17 |
| | 244 | 6 | 58 | 35 | 71 | 1 | 18 | 18 | 37 |

Candidates have been referred as follows:—Botany, 13; chemistry, 15; physics, 7; pharmacognosy, 6; pharmaceuticals, 5; physiology, 0; pharmaceutical chemistry, 5; forensic pharmacy, 2; total, 53.

Candidates have failed as follows:—Botany, 53; chemistry, 51; physics, 47; pharmacognosy, 17; pharmaceuticals, 13; physiology, 8; pharmaceutical chemistry, 15; forensic pharmacy, 8.

The following candidates have satisfied the examiners in the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Aram, George, Liverpool | Lightley, Joseph, Rotherham |
| Beevers, Alec, Leeds | McIntosh, F. M., Edinburgh |
| Bell, Lockhart, Dunfermline | Marley, William, Larkhall |
| Cohen, Aubrey, Leeds | Owen, T. W. T., Kilwinning |
| Culshaw, R. E., Ashton-on-Ribble | Plowman, Ernest, Preston |
| Dyker, Marjorie R., Insh | Purgold, Barbara C., Edinburgh |
| Easby, F. W., Bishop Auckland | Rannie, T. C. A., Aberdeen |
| Edmondson, Alan, Nelson | Rathbone, J. W., Wallasey |
| Elliot, J. J., Dundee | Ratray, G. D., Aberdeen |
| Evans, J. R., Liverpool | Reid, Susan D., Glasgow |
| Fay, J. C., Bury | Rennie, A. M., Aberdeen |
| Finnigan, Frances J., Dundee | Ross, H. I., Liverpool |
| Grieve, Mary S., Edinburgh | Scott, Cyril, Liverpool |
| Hargreaves, Raymond, Chorley | Stenhouse, J. A., Musselburgh |
| Johnston, R. V., Glasgow | Stewart, Jeffrey, Dundee |
| Kelly, Agnes McC. D., Kirkintilloch | Swanson, D. W. B., Edinburgh |
| Kent, Ronald, Dunfermline | Walker, R. M., York |
| Lichtenstein, J., Edinburgh | Williams, R. L., Liverpool |
| | Williams, W. R. A., South Shields |

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Coventry.—Eighty-six doctors were under contract on January 1, an increase of four in the year; there were seventy-three chemists' shops, an increase of six. The total insured population on the Coventry list was 91,779 on January 1, against 86,026 twelve months ago, an increase of 6.75 per cent. in a year. The city's industrial population had increased by over 50,000 in twenty-four years. The year had witnessed no established complaint against either a doctor or a chemist.

Devon.—Between 1923 and 1934 the cost of drugs and appliances in Devon increased from £1,241,000 to £1,861,160; sickness benefit from £7,200,000 to £8,306,000 and disablement benefit from £3,518,000 to £5,286,000. The number of insured persons on the Committee's register on July 1 this year was 160,366, compared with 139,182 at the corresponding period of 1926. It was reported at the December meeting of the Insurance Committee that the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee had recommended the imposition of three fines, including one maximum fine of £2, on chemists for errors in dispensing. The chairman of the Subcommittee said the number of errors was extremely small when it was remembered that over 500,000 prescriptions were dispensed annually in Devon.

Oldham.—At a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee it was suggested that a great reduction in cost could be obtained if doctors would knock off a bottle in every six, the chairman contending that a patient's last bottle of medicine was often poured down the drain. The total number of prescriptions in the period July to September in Oldham was 90,660; the cost of ingredients £1,480, and of dispensing fees £1,641. This represents an average cost per prescription of 8.27d.

Walsall.—At a recent meeting of the Walsall Insurance Committee, the Clerk read a letter from the inspector of weights and measures asking if the committee had taken any action following the observations of the Walsall magistrates on October 2 last, after a local chemist had been summoned for allowing an assistant to work for a week without a half-holiday. The magistrates observed that if the law were enforced all over the country the interests of insurance patients would suffer. They hoped the position would be considered by the authorities concerned at an early date. Dr. A. B. Davies said that if the chemists were ruled by jealousy instead of co-operating, they were liable to legal action. They must set their own house in order. The clerk said that if the chemists were to suggest an enlarged rota, the Committee would sympathetically consider it.

Worcester.—An application from Redditch chemists asking permission to discontinue the Sunday rota service, as the urgent work was negligible, was received. It was agreed to advise the Insurance Committee accordingly. Since the last meeting fourteen samples of drugs and appliances had been taken and the reports on twelve had been accepted as satisfactory. In one, a gargle, one ingredient was entirely absent. The chemist's explanation was that he had been called away twice on important matters during the compounding. While appreciating the chemist's difficulties on this occasion, the Committee felt that the matter was a serious one and recommended that a deduction be made from his remuneration. The other, a mixture, was slightly deficient in one ingredient, the others being 100 per cent. correct. The chemist gave his explanation; this was accepted.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeenshire.—For prescribing more than the maximum value of medicine for panel patients during the year 1935 four Aberdeenshire doctors have been surcharged sums ranging from £2 2s. to £7 7s. During the quarter ended October 30 a sum of £7,563 was expended by the Insurance Committee on benefits and £259 on administration. It was estimated by the Finance Subcommittee that there would be a credit balance of £422 on December 31, compared with £393 on January 1.

New Zealand Notes

INVESTIGATIONS are being made by the New Zealand Government prior to the organisation of a health insurance scheme. The Government has appointed a subcommittee to report "particularly on a scheme for providing medical and allied services." The B.M.A. decided that a *questionnaire* should be circulated to its members. The chairman of the Association's national health insurance committee was appointed organiser to confer with divisions, and afterwards to call a special meeting to prepare a report. The *questionnaire* suggested answers to the various questions prepared. The following are some of the questions:—Should any class or classes of persons be exempted from contributions? (All should be exempt who are not beneficiaries.) Should minimum and maximum income limits be applied in determining such exemptions? (Yes, both.) Should the benefits extend to dependents of the insured? If so, who are to be regarded as coming within this category? (Yes; legal dependents to age sixteen.) What should be the basis of payment for general practitioner? (Per capita, with optional alternative methods); specialist? (For services rendered.) What should be the general basis of arrangement for the supply of (a) medicines (Through approved pharmacies); (b) appliances? (Through approved firms.) Should there be a specially constituted central body with executive powers, and, if so, what should be its general constitution? (Control of medical services should be by a commission of medical men in association with the Health Department.) What provision should be made for consultation between the administrative bodies (central and local) and committees representative of doctors, pharmacists, dentists and others similarly affected as contractors for supply of services? (*Liaison* by nominee of central administration or local authority.) Should income from all sources be allocated to separate funds for certain benefits or groups of benefits, and each such fund or the National Health Insurance Fund as a whole be kept actuarially sound? (Fund for medical benefit should be kept separate and actuarially sound.)

Indian Drug Trade News

THE Government of India have recently issued orders for the establishment of a bio-chemical standardisation laboratory for the purpose of standardising drugs with the object of tightening the control over the manufacture of spurious drugs. The laboratory will consist of a bio-assay sub-section and a pharmaceutical sub-section. Its functions will include the preparation and maintenance of suitable standards of strength, purity and quality for drugs, and standardisation of methods of analysis and test with regard to climatic and other conditions prevailing in different parts of India. The laboratory will also act as expert referee in respect of disputed analyses of samples sent by Governments, co-ordinate the work of provincial laboratories, assay and test chemicals, drugs, and biological products at the request of Government. Periodical bulletins will be issued about the laboratory's progress. The laboratory will be located at Calcutta and will in its early stages be under the direction of Lt.-Col. Chopra, I.M.S., C.I.E., at present Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta. The laboratory will be well staffed with experts in pharmacology, bio-chemistry, etc. It will evolve definite standards, with the establishment of which, it is hoped, there will be the beginning of control over the manufacture of spurious drugs. The Government of India are of opinion that the control of drugs is primarily a matter of provincial concern and that under the new constitution it will be even more so. Central legislation or any other action taken by the Central Government alone cannot suffice to meet the position. These developments have been generally welcomed in the trade and it is further suggested that provincial laboratories should also be established at Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon in order that the control of spurious drugs may be made effective. It is also held that some legislation on the lines of the Therapeutic Substances Act of the United Kingdom should be passed in India. The Provincial Governments were now being requested by the Government of India to formulate their own Pharmacy Acts, but it would be more expedient to have these provincial Acts as closely related to each other as possible, so that there may not be any conflicts and inter-provincial difficulties.

Evening Meeting in Edinburgh

THE third meeting of the present session of the Pharmaceutical Society, North British Branch, was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on January 22, Mr. F. W. M. Bennett in the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN said it seemed appropriate that he should refer to the tragically sudden death of Professor David Ellis (superintendent of the School of Pharmacy, Royal Technical College, Glasgow). Professor Ellis had on several occasions made contributions to their proceedings.

Laboratory notes of Mr. D. B. Dott, F.I.C., Ph.C., F.R.S.E., on "Precipitation of Tannic Acid by Casein"; "Destructive Effect of Sulphuric Acid from Coal Gas on Fabrics and House Furnishings"; and "The Use of Chloroform in the Poisoning of Animals" were read by Dr. J. Tait in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Dott.

Precipitation of Tannic Acid by Casein

[ABSTRACT]

THE astringent taste of tea infusion is markedly reduced by addition of milk, the difference being more than can be attributed to dilution. The following experiments were tried:—

Ten gm. of Indian tea was infused with fully 300 mls of boiling water, kept hot on a water bath for thirty minutes, strained through calico, and the infusion divided into two portions of equal volume. The first was mixed with 10 mls of milk, the second left plain. Both were mixed with 2 gm. talc and rendered decidedly acid with acetic acid. After 1½ hours, each was filtered, the residue washed, and excess of cupric acetate added in both cases. The precipitates were collected on tared filters, washed and dried at 105°. A weighed 0.537 gm. and B 0.736 gm. Assuming that the precipitates have the same composition, the relative proportions of acid are 1:0.72, indicating a precipitation of tannic acid = 28 per cent. The same experiment was repeated adding to half the infusion 25 mls of milk, and leaving the other half plain. The results showed 54 per cent. of tannic acid absorbed by the milk. Further experiments were carried out using cheese instead of milk; tannic acid solution instead of tea; tannic acid solution and cheese instead of tea and milk; and tannic acid powder, talc and cheese, a little water being added. Each experiment showed a considerable proportion of tannic acid absorbed by the casein.

It was necessary to determine the copper content of the precipitates from tea and tannic acid B.P. A portion of each was ignited in a porcelain crucible, ammonium nitrate being used to convert the reduced copper to oxide. The relative proportions of acid indicated by weight of copper salt were: tannic acid, 74 per cent., tea infusion, 84 per cent. It is evident that casein, whether in the form of milk or cheese, has a marked effect in absorbing tannic acid in the acid conditions existing in the stomach, and must so far reduce the astringent effect.

Destructive Effect of Sulphuric Acid from Coal Gas on Fabrics and House Furnishings

[ABSTRACT]

CORD of brass wire has been recommended as less likely to suffer from atmospheric impurities than ordinary cord; and as a framed picture so suspended fell a short time ago, it seemed worth while to examine the cord. The cord was perceptibly green with copper salt, and the ring where it had given way was even more so. About three ft. of the cord was treated with water and pure hydrochloric acid and the filtered solution mixed with barium chloride. The precipitate weighed 0.118 gm., being equivalent to 0.049 gm. H₂SO₄. The flat brass hook from which the picture was suspended gave, when similarly treated, a marked precipitate of sulphate.

Use of Chloroform in Poisoning Animals

[ABSTRACT]

THE pharmacist is sometimes asked to remove an unwanted cat in a humane manner. Probably chloroform is generally regarded as the kindest agent for the purpose. An objection to chloroform is that it is apt to produce a preliminary stage of excitement, causing commotion, which may be distressing to the cat's owner. The author finds it is better to use a mixture of ether and chloroform, say 1 fl. oz. of each. The ether seems to have a sedative effect, preventing the period of excitement.

Discussion

MR. HILL said the paper on the action of milk on the astringency of tea was a typical example of Mr. Dott's observant habits. The second paper suggested objections to coal gas as an illuminant, and the objection also applied to a coal fire for heating purposes, as in both instances there would be generation of sulphuric acid.

MR. WILSON asked what became of the tannic acid after it had been precipitated by the casein of the milk. DR. TAIT, replying, said no doubt it would be digested.

The chairman then called upon Dr. J. J. Blackie, F.I.C., Ph.C., who submitted his paper on:—

The Alkaloids of Genus *Senecio*

[ABSTRACT]

THE genus *senecio* (N.O. Compositæ) is the largest genus of flowering plants, comprising over 1,200 species widely distributed. In James's "Universal Dispensatory" (London, 1747) *Senecio vulgaris* (groundsel or simson) is stated to be beneficial in cholera, jaundice, intemperature of the blood, sciatic pains, and externally to remove inflammation of wounds. *Jacobæa vulgaris* (ragwort or seggum) is said to have the same virtues. In Gray's "Supplement to the Pharmacopœia" (1848) and Dragendorff's "Heilpflanzen" (1898) the virtues of many other species are set forth, while in "The Medicinal and Poisonous Plants of South Africa" (Watt and Breyer-Brandwyk, 1932), some twenty species are described as being used medicinally by the natives of South Africa. The species specially employed in medicine have been *Senecio vulgaris* and *Senecio Jacobæa*, and many references to their use are recorded. The first was formerly official in the French Codex in the form of the dried leaves. A fluid extract of *Senecio aureus* (golden ragwort or squaw weed), a species indigenous to North America, is included in the U.S. National Formulary. The various species in this country are generally regarded as harmless, but in Canada, New Zealand and South Africa certain species give rise to a peculiar liver disease in cattle and horses. In Norway cattle die of a disease which has the characteristic symptoms of *senecio* poisoning, and is attributed to the eating of *Senecio Jacobæa*. Affected cattle do not show serious symptoms for some time. A few days before death diarrhoea develops. Finally the animal becomes unconscious, and dies in from two to four days from the onset of these symptoms.

The most modern important work on the pharmacological action of the *Senecio* species was carried out by Cushny in 1911. He found the alkaloids of *Senecio latifolius* were markedly toxic, that extracts of *Senecio Jacobæa* gave fatal toxic results, and that extracts of *Senecio vulgaris* and *Senecio sylvaticus* were poisonous. Large doses produced an action on the central nervous system resembling that seen in many convulsive poisons. The dominating effect of small doses was hæmorrhage, which occurred in almost any organ, but which was constant in the liver. Attacks of illness, many of them fatal, have been reported in South Africa, among patients of the poorer classes whose staple food was bread. These were ultimately traced to flour ground from wheat contaminated with the seeds of *Senecio ilicifolius* and *Senecio Burchelli*. Grandval and Lajoux described two alkaloids in 1895, one crystalline, senecionine, and the other amorphous, senecine, obtained from *Senecio vulgaris*. The same workers isolated two alkaloids from *Senecio Jacobæa*, the reactions of which were described as identical with those of senecionine and senecine from *Senecio vulgaris*. *Senecio latifolius*, a native species of South Africa, was examined by Watt in 1909, and he isolated two crystalline alkaloids, senecifoline and senecifolidine. The rhizomes of *Senecio Kaempferi*, a Japanese evergreen plant, were investigated by Asahina in 1913 and were found to contain an acid crystalline principle, which he called senecionic acid and which he proved to be identical with $\beta\beta$ -dimethyl acrylic acid. Müller gave a comprehensive account in 1924 of the literature dealing with the genus. He also investigated two species, *Senecio fuchsii* and *Senecio sylvaticus*, and isolated from the former an alkaloid which he named fuchsisenecionine, and from the latter an alkaloid which he called silvasenecine. In 1931 Manske obtained a new

alkaloid from *Senecio retrorsus*, a South African species, which he named retrorsine. He showed that retrorsine on hydrolysis yielded a base which he called retronecine and an acid, retronecic acid. The same worker also examined Canadian plants of *Senecio Jacobaea*, and isolated an alkaloid which he called jacobine. *Senecio platyphyllus*, one of about fifty species occurring in the U.S.S.R., was recently investigated by Orechoff, who isolated two crystalline alkaloids which he named platyphilline and seneciphylline. The chemical papers so far published indicate two groups of *Senecio* alkaloids: those very soluble in chloroform, containing eighteen carbon atoms; and those partly soluble in water, very soluble in chloroform, containing twelve carbon atoms.

In this investigation three South African and twelve British species have been examined and examples of alkaloids of both groups have been found. By far the richest in alkaloids are the species from South Africa. *Senecio isatideus* (known as poisonous ragwort and Dan's cabbage) yielded 1.29 per cent. of alkaloids consisting of 1.14 per cent. of a new alkaloid for which the name isatidine is suggested, and 0.15 per cent. of another alkaloid which was identified as retrorsine. Analytical results for isatidine are in agreement with the formula $C_{11}H_{22}O_4N$. On hydrolysis isatidine yielded a new base now called isatinecine and a new acid, isatinecic acid. *Senecio glaberrimus* yielded 0.027 per cent., and *Senecio venosus* yielded 0.01 per cent. of an alkaloid which was identified as retrorsine. The alkaloidal content of the British species is much smaller, and this is probably the reason why the plants have been so little investigated in the past. *Senecio vulgaris* (common groundsel) collected in April, June and September gave 0.015 per cent., 0.06 per cent. and 0.015 per cent. of alkaloid respectively. The April and September alkaloid had m.p. 232° and constant optical rotation, and was found to be pure senecionine. The higher content in June is accounted for, at least in part, by the presence of another alkaloid, but so far it has not been possible to separate the mixture. *Senecio viscosus*, a rather uncommon species, yielded 0.06 per cent. of pure senecionine. A quantity collected in early summer gave 0.075 per cent. *Senecio squalidus* yielded 0.06 per cent. of mixed alkaloids, consisting almost entirely of senecionine, which was readily obtained pure, and 0.005 per cent. of a much more soluble new alkaloid, squalidine. Squalidine is isomeric with senecionine, and on hydrolysis gave retronecine and a new acid, squalinecic acid, which is closely related to senecic acid. *Senecio Jacobaea* (ragwort) gave great difficulty in obtaining a really pure alkaloid. In general it is essential to purify *senecio* alkaloids until the optical rotation is constant, a point overlooked by previous workers. The melting point is no adequate criterion of purity. Amounts collected in June and July 1934 yielded 0.03 per cent. and 0.057 per cent. of alkaloid. It was found that there were two bases which were separated by the careful fractionation of the nitrates from alcohol. *Senecio aquaticus* (marsh ragwort) yielded 0.04 per cent. in July and 0.018 in September. *Senecio cineraria* gave 0.052 per cent. of alkaloid, which, apart from a slight variation in the optical rotation, was identical with jacobine. *Senecio erucifolius* gave 4 mgm. of pure alkaloid from 1 kg. of material. The base is remarkable in subliming in a high vacuum at 100° (40° less than senecionine). *Senecio paludosus* yielded 0.0015 per cent. of alkaloid. *Senecio palustris*, another rare species, gave 0.001 per cent. of an alkaloid of melting point 169° ; the melting point was the same as for squalidine, but a mixture with that alkaloid showed a depression. The separation of the alkaloids containing twelve carbon atoms presented greater difficulties than those of the first group. *Senecio sylvaticus* gave about 1 gm. from 8 kilos. This was precipitated with phosphotungstic acid, and from the regenerated purified base a crystalline gold salt was obtained. From an acidulated aqueous extract of *Senecio saracenicus* a volatile base was obtained in a crystalline form.

Senecio campestris, var. *maritimus*, yielded a small amount of a syrupy base from which two alkaloids were obtained. One base separated from ethyl acetate in prisms. The syrupy mother liquor was distilled in a high vacuum and yielded a glassy solid which was recrystallised from benzene. The name *campestrine* is suggested for this alkaloid. The alkaloids containing 18 carbon atoms have all yielded the basic fission product retronecine which is a tertiary base and appears to have a nitrogen atom common to two rings. On reduction it yields a base retronecane, which is isomeric with the base tropane from the solanaceous alkaloids and with heliotridane from a somewhat similar alkaloid heliotrine isolated from the boraginaceous species, *Heliotropium lasiocarpum*.

These alkaloids are also similar in being esters. All the *senecio* alkaloids appear to have a heterocyclic five ring capable of yielding the pyrrole reaction by distilling with zinc dust. The work was carried out in the laboratories of Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh, and in the Department of Medical Chemistry, University of Edinburgh.

Discussion

PROFESSOR BARGER said he had listened with much interest to Dr. Blackie's paper, being acquainted with much of the work to which he referred. A considerable amount of work remained to be done. Sometimes they had to work with 3 or 4 milligrams of alkaloid, and without resorting to micro-analysis they would have got no definite results.

MR. HILL said few would have thought that so interesting a contribution to scientific research could have originated with such a simple commonplace plant as groundsel. It was particularly interesting to notice the fundamental relationship between the *senecio* alkaloids and the alkaloids of the *solanaceae* and the *boraginaceae*.

MR. WILSON said they had been accustomed to regard the natural order *Compositae* as consisting of more or less innocent plants, but it had now been revealed that these plants contained distinctly toxic substances analogous to those found in what they familiarly regarded as poisonous plants.

THE CHAIRMAN moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Blackie, who, in reply, said Professor Barger was an expert field botanist, and he had been greatly indebted to him for much help. He had been assisted in the details of extraction by Mr. Beattie.

Unscientific Expressions

By Ernest J. Parry, D.Sc., F.I.C., Barrister-at-Law

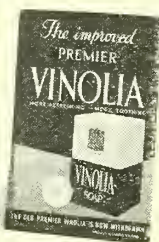
THE test for the solubility of calcium gluconate as set out in the recently published Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia is expressed in a very unscientific manner, and is likely to lead to genuine samples being condemned. We are all familiar with such expressions as "as large as a lump of chalk" and "as long as a piece of string"—but we do not use them in scientific measurements.

Calcium gluconate is stated in this Addendum to be "slowly soluble" in a given volume of water at a given temperature. It is true that if the test is carried out in a stoppered test-tube with repeated shaking at short intervals, solution is effected in a matter of six or more hours, before the expiry of which time those reading the directions for the test in an ordinary way would have considered that the sample failed to pass the test. It is true that the solution can be hastened by using a mechanical shaker. But why could not the Addendum have said that the given quantity of calcium gluconate should be heated in the water to 50° - 60° , and the resulting solution cooled to 25° and kept at that temperature for a given time, when no separation of the salt should occur. The use of such qualitative words as "slowly" or "quickly," having no quantitative meaning, ought not to be used in a work which purports to be of a standard character.

The word "quickly" appears in two notes on oil of nutmeg and oil of lemon. Whilst the Addendum has corrected its previous instructions as to the determination of non-volatile matter in these two oils, it has preferred to place the corrections under "Addenda" rather than swell the already heavy list of "Corrigenda." But why still use the word "quickly"? The rate of evaporation is a function of (1) the nature of the oil, (2) the dimensions of the vessel used to perform the evaporation in, (3) the temperature of the source of heat, and (4) the material of which the evaporating vessel is made. It is true that the Addendum has failed to notice that the rate of evaporation is different in a thin nickel dish and a silica dish, but I hardly think this "missing" function would be claimed as covering the word "quickly." Personally I must admit I do not understand the use of the word, and I suggest that in the next Addendum the word should be omitted or the material of the dish and a time for the evaporation specified. Or better—specify nothing, but leave the matter to the skill of the experienced analyst who knows what he is about. As a matter of fact, by weighing at short intervals the point at which the sample ceases to lose weight and the point at which a gain in weight due to oxidation commences are quite easily noted. And so one may tell a client, "It is pure."

Trade Notes

NEW VINOLIA PREMIER SOAP PACKING.—The old and familiar style of Vinolia premier soap has been withdrawn in favour of a more elegant, embossed and cartoned package. Illustrated on this page is a showcard which has been sent to all retailers, directing special attention to the premier Vinolia soap and in addition a larger showcard which is intended for propaganda purposes regarding



Vinolia soaps generally. Specimens of the larger size showcard will be supplied on request. These showcards are attractive specimens of colour production.

CAROTENE OIL.
—H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 and 4 Clement's Inn, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

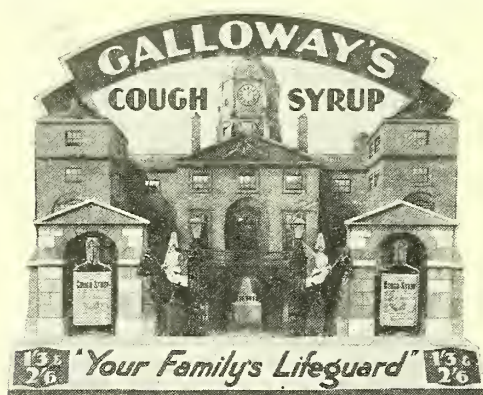
can supply carotene oil in packings of 10 c.c. This product, we are informed, is of especial interest at the present time to members of the medical profession as a source of Vitamin A.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Willington Medical Products, Ltd., Alpha Laboratories, Limes Place, Croydon, inform us that the following have been appointed as representatives: Mr. J. A. Brims, Midlands and Yorkshire; Mr. R. Crellin, South Wales; Mr. D. W. Robertson, London; and Mr. J. R. Hills, S.-W. England and the Channel Islands.

INSTRUMENT REPAIRS DEPARTMENT.—The General Surgical Co., Ltd., Gensurco House, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.1, announce that they have extended and added machinery to this department to expedite the handling of repairs to surgical instruments and record hypodermic syringes.

REMOVAL OF ADHESIVE PLASTERS.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, have introduced a preparation entitled Antihæsin, which is intended for the painless removal of adhesive plasters. Antihæsin is non-irritant, non-inflammatory and enables the plasters to be removed smoothly and easily. This product, it is suggested, will be of especial interest to surgeons, dressers and nurses. It is issued in bottles of 4 oz. and 20 oz.

GALLOWAY'S COUGH SYRUP.—Illustrated on this page is a showcard which will be supplied to chemists on application, and in addition windows will be dressed by expert window-dressers free. This showcard is in colour and measures 29 in.



by 25 in. Galloway's cough syrup is issued in two sizes, and a special offer is made of lung syrup. Further details are given elsewhere in this issue, or may be obtained from P. H. Galloway, Ltd., London, S.E.17.

NURO, LTD., Biggleswade, have agreed to confine the distribution of their photographic films to members of the Photographic Dealers' Association.

MERCOLIZED WAX.—Dearborn (1923), Ltd., 37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, offer bigger profits on mercolized wax. There is a bonus offer and show material available for chemists on application.

FLUORESCENCE FOR RAPID TESTING.—Hanovia, Ltd., Bath Road, Crippenham, Slough, have sent us a copy of a new brochure with the above title. It is compiled by a chemist who has specialised knowledge in fluorescence and contains a comprehensive account of the subject and the new methods of chemical analysis. Copies may be obtained free on application either direct or through the usual laboratory supply houses.

ILLUSTRATED on this page is a cut-out showing a mother reading the news items in the "Daily Health" sheet. These items are directed toward the safeguarding of the health of the school child and the value of Scott's Brand Emulsion, the product of Scott & Bowne, Stonecutter Street, London, E.C.



STAINLESS STEEL TWEEZERS.

—James Neill & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield, direct attention to the Eclipse tweezers which are made from Sheffield stainless steel. They are available in four sizes and are mounted on display cards or in boxes. They have a black and silver finish which, it is stated, enhances the bright finish of the stainless steel. Display cards hold twelve tweezers and boxes two to three dozen in assorted shapes. Particulars as to terms and discounts may be obtained on application.

Trade-Mark Applications

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," January 6, 1937.)

Y Y PILLS, LTD., in circle design for pills (3). By Y Y Pills, Ltd., 6 Mount Parke Avenue, S. Croydon, Surrey. 572,352.

"US-SOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By United Chemists' Association, Ltd., Priory Court, London Road, Cheltenham. 572,373.

"ASPIREL"; for medicated preparations (3). By C. E. Fulford, Ltd., 58 Carlton Cross Street, Carlton Hill, Leeds. 572,850. (Associated.)

"PROETHRON"; for liver preparations for treatment of anæmia (3). By Armour & Co., Ltd., St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.1. 573,376.

"BETAXAN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Bayer Products, Ltd., 31 to 34 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. 573,568.

"FRUSH"; for dentifrices (48). By John Knight, Ltd., Silvertown, London, E.16. 573,545.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," January 13, 1937.)

"PHENOX"; for insecticides (2). By British Dye-Stuffs Corporation, Ltd., Imperial Chemical House, Millbank, London, S.W.1. 568,133.

Wrapper design for Calvert's carbolic soap (exclusive use of numeral "No. 5" disclaimed); for disinfectant carbolic soap (2). By F. C. Calvert & Co., Ltd., Gibbon Street, Bradford, Manchester. 572,958. (Associated.)

"FLORAMATIC"; for medicinal chemicals, excluding soap (3); for perfumery, excluding soap (48). By Flora Aromatics Co., Ltd., 59 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. 568,362/365. (Associated.)

"URANIDIL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Handelsgesellschaft "Noris" Zahn & Cie., Havlickovo Namesti 6, Prague. 571,751.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

WHELEHAN.—At Pharmville, Mullinger, recently, Maureen, the wife of J. Kevin Whelehan, M.P.S.I., of a daughter (Helen).

Marriages

Silver Wedding

NICHOLLS—NORTHCOTT.—At the Methodist Church, Christow, Exeter, on January 22, 1912, by the Rev. John Barnes, Alfred F. Nicholls, M.P.S., Falmouth, to Jessamine, elder daughter of Mr. John Northcott, Christow. Present address: The Pharmacy, St. Columb, Cornwall.

Deaths

BARROW.—Recently, Mr. Frank Arthur Barrow, Ph.C., High Street, Newmarket, aged eighty-two.

BRIGGS.—Recently, Mr. Alfred Henry Briggs, chemist and druggist, 69 High Street, Madeley, Shropshire, aged seventy-four.

BRISLEY.—At Bexhill-on-Sea, recently, Mr. George Brisley, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-two.

COSTELLOE.—At St. Vincent's Private Hospital, Dublin, on January 25, Mr. Timothy Costelloe, M.P.S.I., 34 Upper Drumcondra Road, Dublin, aged thirty-nine. Mr. Costelloe, whose sudden death from pneumonia following influenza came as a shock to a wide circle of friends, was a native of Castleisland, co. Kerry. Shortly after qualifying in 1919 he opened a pharmacy at 149 Lower Drumcondra Road, Dublin, where he built up an extensive business, to which he added a pharmacy in Upper Drumcondra Road as a branch. He acted as manager of Irish Disinfectants, Ltd., for a period, and was subsequently a director of the Dublin Drug Co., Ltd., and other companies. In the work of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Irish Drug Association Mr. Costelloe took a keen interest, and filled the office of treasurer of the Society in 1931-32. He was a member of the Irish Chemists' Golfing Society for many years.

GOUGH.—As we go to press we learn with regret of the death, on January 28, of Mr. Ernest William Gough, managing director of Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., 146 Holborn, London, E.C.1, and branches, an event to which further reference will be made.

GRIFFITH.—At Granville House, Yeo Vale, Barnstaple, recently, Mr. Matthew Henry Griffith, retired chemist and druggist, aged seventy-four.

HUGHES.—At Penmaenmawr, recently, Mrs. Lizzie Hughes, chemist and druggist. Mrs. Hughes qualified in 1916.

JOHNSON.—At 31 Galpins Road, Thornton Heath, on January 13, Mr. Frederic Leopold Johnson, chemist and druggist, late with Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., aged fifty-three.

LEANE.—Recently, the wife of Mr. D. M. H. Leane, L.P.S.I., The Medical Hall, Listowel, co. Kerry.

NEWBIGIN.—On January 24, Mr. Leslie Newbigin, Ph.C. (J. L. Newbigin & Son, Ltd., chemists), Alnwick, Northumberland, aged seventy-nine.

RHEINBACH.—Recently, Mr. Frederick Charles Rheinbach, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-eight. After qualifying, Mr. Rheinbach opened premises at Overgate, Dundee, where he remained for ten years. He removed three months ago to Westcliff-on-Sea, where he took another business. A wife, son and daughter survive him.

URRY.—At 42 Bore Street, Lichfield, on January 4, Mr. John Francis Urry, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-seven.

WOODWARD.—On December 26, 1936, Mr. Ernest Woodward, chemist and druggist, 19 Market Street, Westthoughton, Lancs, aged fifty-six.

Personalities

MR. J. E. FRENCH, M.P.S., Sittingbourne, has been elected chairman of the Joint Pricing Committee, South Eastern Area.

MR. H. C. H. GRAVES has been appointed chairman of Vitamins, Ltd., Hammersmith, London, W.6, in succession to the late Viscount Feilding.

MR. CYRIL WESTON, M.P.S., Derby, secretary of the local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and of the National Pharmaceutical Union, has been elected a licentiate of the Institute of British Surgical Technicians.

MR. C. B. BAKER, Ph.C., Nuneaton, recently sailed for a tour round South America and expects to return home shortly after Easter. Mr. Baker has converted his business into a limited company under the title of C. B. Baker (Chemist), Ltd., and appointed his manager, Mr. H. J. Barratt, M.P.S., a director.

MR. J. P. GILMOUR, M.P.S., contributed to "The British Medical Journal" of January 23 an interesting letter summarising the facts relating to the earliest use of chloroform as an anæsthetic. The letter was based on Mr. Gilmour's paper on the subject presented at the Leeds meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1934.

Recent Wills

MR. JOHN RIDDELL, 149 Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, a director of Hall, Forster & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, who died on October 21 last, aged seventy-one, left estate gross value £7,026, with net personalty £6,447.

MR. THOMAS ROBERTS, Cleveland, Junction Road, Bolton, Lancs, formerly of 14 Deane Road, Bolton-le-Moors, manufacturing chemist, founder and former head of Roberts Croupline, Ltd., and Roberts Patent Filling Machine Co., who died on October 14 last, left £112,222, with net personalty £101,651.

Coming Events

This section is reserved for advanced notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, February 1

Society of Chemical Industry, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, at 8 p.m. Mr. E. R. Davies on "Infra-Red Photography and its Field of Application."

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, London, W.C.2, at 8 p.m. "Cosmic Rays" (Cantor Lecture), by Professor P. M. S. Blackett, F.R.S.

Tuesday, February 2

Thames Valley District Pharmacists' Association and Branch, Kingston Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, at 8.45 p.m. Engineer Rear-Admiral A. Vernon Sharpe on "Air Raid and Anti-Gas Precautions."

Wimbledon and District Pharmacists' Association and Branches, Town Hall, Wimbledon, at 8.30 p.m. Dr. J. Stanley White on "Hormones."

Pharmaceutical Society, Birmingham and District Branch, Imperial Hotel, Temple Street, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. J. E. Ellery (Evans' Biological Institute) on "The Manufacture and Standardisation of Certain Biological Products" (illustrated).

Wednesday, February 3

Pharmaceutical Society, Exeter and District Branch, Rougemont Hotel, Exeter, at 3.30 p.m. Mr. H. Davis on "Sterilisation Methods."

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Victoria Hotel, Deansgate, Manchester, at 8.30 p.m. Junior branch dance.

Thursday, February 4

Pharmaceutical Society, Reading and District Branch, Willison's Hotel, Bigrave Street, Reading, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. C. Young (a member of the Society's Council) on "Daily Difficulties."

North London Pharmaceutical Association, Manor House Hotel, Finsbury Park, N.4. Dance.

Friday, February 5

South-West London Chemists' Association and Branches, Balham Club, Ramsden Road, S.W.12, at 8.45 p.m. Mr. H. M. Hirst on "The Duties of a Pharmaceutical Councillor."

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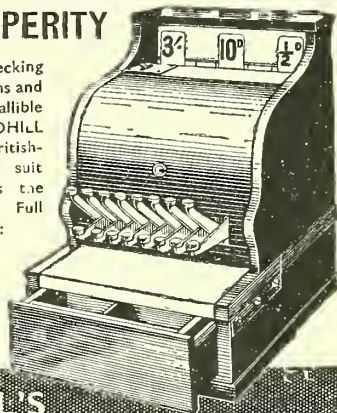
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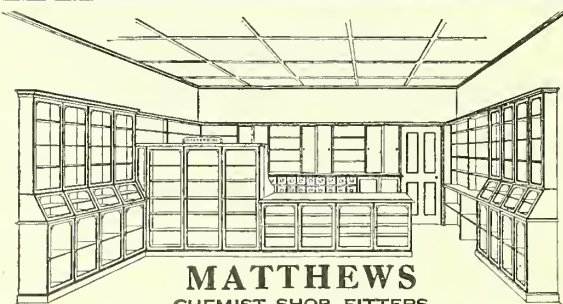
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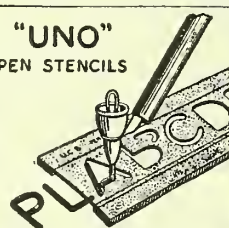
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

VOL. CXXVI.

January 30, 1937

NO. 2973

Our Students' Competition

ON another page in this issue a report on the first problem of a new students' competition conducted by Professor Henry Dryerre is given. As is usually to be expected in new departures, there has been a rather disappointing result in regard to reports received from students, despite the fact that a considerable number of samples of the preparation were issued. As we pointed out in our issue of November 14, 1936 (p. 551), we inaugurated this new competition in view of the fact that conditions in pharmacy were changing. Students who were accustomed to apply for the ordinary inorganic analytical salt issued in connection with the Corner for Students conducted by Dr. Leonard Dobbin have felt that this new competition might be described as the unknown quantity; yet it is the earnest endeavour of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to be of assistance to entrants into pharmacy so far as it is possible. The competition conducted by Professor Dryerre is, we hope, likely to prove of especial value, and students may rest assured that their efforts in solving the problems to be set by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST within the next few months will meet with a most careful and sympathetic criticism by Professor Dryerre, who is himself a pharmacist and is fully cognisant of changing conditions in medicine. We should like to extend, therefore, an invitation to students of and aspirants to pharmacy to investigate the problems set in this specialised competition. It cannot fail to do good because, as we have seen, the Corner for Students competition conducted so ably for so many years by Dr. Dobbin and his predecessor was instrumental in setting many of the younger generation of pharmacists on their feet towards the goal of greater achievement. Students who are interested in this competition are asked to refer to the report given elsewhere in this issue, and we shall be glad to have applications in due course.

French Guinea Orange Oil

CONSIDERABLE interest is being taken in the development of the shipment market for new crop French Guinea orange oil, and, while opinion is not unanimous that the present strong position will be maintained during the coming consuming season, views from experienced and usually well-informed quarters have been expressed to the effect that even at current quotations the prices asked are cheap for what is now admitted to be quite a satisfactory oil, and that further appreciation in market values may be anticipated. Except for the speculative element, the circumstances would appear to justify this forecast. To deal with the spot market first, we find that stocks of old oil may be negligible, but there is a moderate quantity of new oil here which is being held, pending developments; but this would not be anything like sufficient to meet a normal season's requirements. Consequently, drums on spot are now firm at 5s. 3d. per lb., compared with 3s. 6d. at the beginning of the month. The movements in the shipment market since early December have been continually upwards. The opening price was in the region of 2s. 6d. c.i.f., but this quotation

was quickly withdrawn. Later, in the new year, the source made restricted offerings at 3s. 6d. c.i.f. and business developed until this figure was withdrawn. This was followed by very limited offerings at 4s. c.i.f. and to-day the only quotations recorded are 4s. 10d. to 5s. c.i.f. with a report that a slightly lower price than this has been paid. Reports came to hand at the close of the year that the crop would be a good one, assessed at about 250 tons of oil, some 50 tons in excess of the previous season. Undoubtedly, this news, which was general, caused buyers to neglect the first offers, having in mind that in previous seasons oil had been purchased at less than 2s. c.i.f., (at this time the French franc was on gold) and it was not until the middle of this month that the limited offerings at the advances were quickly bought up. Later reports, mostly from Paris, suggested that the oil crop will be much less than was first estimated, due, it is stated, to labour being attracted to better paying crops. Other reports indicate that a speculative group is manipulating the market. Possibly, the report of shortage should be accepted with some reserve, but whatever the true position, this French colonial source holds a very strong position, almost amounting to a monopoly, so long as the price does not go to more than double its present figure. That may seem startling, but there is no serious competition at less than 10s. c.i.f. Perhaps one of the few reliable pointers to the future is the fact that the Continent, chiefly France, we believe, has this month purchased substantial quantities of Californian orange oil at current prices. Oil from this source has to pay a duty upon importation into France, whereas their colonial oil is admitted free of duty. At the moment some Jamaican oil is stated to be offering for shipment at about 5s. 9d. to 6s. c.i.f.; supplies from this source, however, are comparatively small and they are usually mostly destined for America. The Sicilian oil continues right out of the market as a competitive article. Although the position, as briefly outlined above, would appear to indicate a very firm and advancing shipment market for French Guinea oil, which may very well develop, we do not lose sight of the fact that speculators have undoubtedly been busy at the source.

A Specimen of Realgar in Somerset

IN a letter to "Nature" of January 9, Dr. J. Newton Friend speculates on the purpose of a specimen of realgar obtained from Wookey Hole, Somerset, and kept in Wells Museum. As far as Dr. Friend is aware, realgar has never been found occurring naturally in Britain. His first idea was that the specimen had been imported for use in mural decoration; but, he continues:—

"Since then my attention has been directed to the belief that realgar was used medicinally by the Assyrians; it was recommended by the Greek herbalist Dioscorides, c. A.D. 50, under the name of sandarach, for inhaling when burned with resin; finally Pliny in his 'Natural History' refers to its use for a variety of medical purposes. Thus he says: 'Taken with the food, in combination with turpentine, it is a pleasant [*sic*] cure for cough and asthma. In the form of a fumigation also, with cedar, it has a remedial effect upon those complaints.'"

Dr. Friend adds that Wookey Hole is very damp, and that its inhabitants may have suffered from bronchial affections; the realgar may therefore have been imported for medical use. He refrains from assigning a period to the inhabitants who were so drastically physicked. In and near Wookey Hole prehistoric remains have been found as well as Roman remains; and we may be permitted to wonder whether the medicinal use of realgar in this country came in with the Romans, or whether earlier inhabitants imported it.

Medicine Stamp Duties Select Committee

THE first sitting since the Christmas vacation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Medicine Stamp Duties was held at the House of Commons on January 26, with Sir John Gannon (chairman) presiding. The Committee was to have resumed its proceedings on January 21, but owing to the influenza epidemic affecting some of the witnesses and members of the Committee, the sitting was postponed.

Evidence for the Co-operative Congress

The first witnesses on January 26 were the Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, M.P., Sir Frederick Hayward and Mr. C. Amos, who presented evidence on behalf of the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress. The following are the principal passages in the *précis* of evidence submitted by them:—

1. The Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress represents the whole of the co-operative movement in this country—productive, wholesale and distributive. The movement is interested in this matter as manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of patent medicines. . . .

2. We are of the opinion that the present duties upon patent medicines are unduly high and should be reduced or abolished. In this matter as a consumers' organisation we feel very strongly that the amount of tax which has to be paid directly by the consumer on a wide range of medicines of undoubted value is a great hardship, especially upon the poorer classes of the community, when it is remembered that in many instances the duty is as high as 25 per cent. It may, of course, be argued that if the duty is removed the consumer will not be given the full benefit of it. So far as we are concerned we undertake that if the duty is repealed the consumer will receive the whole of the benefit.

3. In any case, whether the principle of taxing these medicines is repealed or not, we certainly desire to press for an amelioration of the burden upon the consumer and, whilst not withdrawing in any way our submission that the duties should be abolished, we desire to say that if the Select Committee should not adopt our view, the duties should most certainly be reduced. . . . We feel that the situation would be fully met by a flat rate of not more than a penny in the shilling.

4. As the Medicine Stamp Duty Acts have little or no effect in protecting consumers in the same manner as obtains under the Pharmacy and Poisons Acts, there can be no justification that medicine stamp duties should be continued. It has been suggested to us that at the present time the practice of stamping patent medicines may be used as a device to cover the preparation and sale of worthless medicines, and that the public may be led to believe by stamping that there is some Government guarantee of quality or usefulness. It would be much more satisfactory from the consumers' point of view if the Select Committee could see its way to recommend the Government to make it compulsory for manufacturers to disclose the formula to a responsible body, prior to offering the line to the public. This body should have power to accept or reject formulas submitted to them in order to prevent worthless remedies being marketed.

5. If the duties are to be continued, we would press most strongly that their application should apply to all other retailers. . . . At the present time in respect of such commodities the chemist secures an additional profit without rendering any additional service. These medicines are invariably sold by the retailer in precisely the same form in which they are obtained from the manufacturer.

6. It is submitted that the statutory position in regard to mineral waters should be revised to bring it into line with any recommendation that the Select Committee may be making on the general question.

7. In the event of the Commissioners deciding to recommend the continuance of the duty, we would submit that—

(a) Present system of destamping be abolished.

(b) Acknowledged patent or proprietary medicines, or medicines claiming relief or cure, to bear stamp in accordance with suggested flat rate. (Subject to paragraph 4.)

(c) Patent medicines once stamped to be always stamped. This to be retrospective.

(d) Non-proprietary medicines not claiming relief or cure to be free from duty.

We would like to have clearly defined the position of dispensing chemists who may use medicines otherwise dutiable as ingredients in a prescribed medicine.

8. We recognise the difficulties which have to be faced by the Commissioners of Excise in interpreting Acts of Parliament passed over a century ago. . . . It is obviously unfair that the Commissioners of Excise should be called upon to decide such questions, and we feel that Parliament should lay down the principles to be followed, and that these should be subject to legal process.

Questions to Co-operative Congress Representatives

THE CHAIRMAN asked whether the witnesses desired to add anything to the *précis* of evidence which was in their hands, and Mr. Alexander said that in the interests of time, he did not think they had anything further to add. Their evidence had been put forward as concisely as possible. He only wished to make one comment, which arose from the reports they had observed of the evidence of Mr. Herman Kent, secretary of the Grocers' Federation. He suggested that co-operative societies and large company shops had some preference over private traders in that they were able to employ qualified assistants. In his opinion that required a severe qualification, because it could only apply to co-operative branches which actually had pharmaceutical departments. As a fact, the co-operative societies were mostly in charge of unqualified assistants, and the majority of the goods were sold through the ordinary grocery department; and in that respect they were in exactly the same position as any other trader.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have read your memorandum very carefully—twice—and you say that the duties are too high and that they should be abolished?

MR. ALEXANDER: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: And you suggest—and you are not alone in making the suggestion—the reduction to a flat rate of 1d. in the shilling?

MR. ALEXANDER: We prefer to see the duties abolished, but we have regard to the information supplied to the House.

THE CHAIRMAN: Of course reduction to a flat rate would mean a considerable loss to the Exchequer, but I see you say it will be accounted for by bringing in far more dutiable articles?

MR. ALEXANDER: Yes, but—

THE CHAIRMAN: I am not suggesting you are advocating that.

MR. ALEXANDER: We want to advocate the abolition of destamping, which we believe would compensate the loss of revenue.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is a very interesting suggestion in the fourth paragraph of your *précis* suggesting the disclosing of the formulas to a responsible body, who, I suppose, might refuse to allow an article to be manufactured if they disputed that the article had any value?

MR. ALEXANDER: Yes, we feel there must be quite a large number of people—not of the educated classes—who consider that the application of the stamp duty label to an article puts some Government guarantee on the true statements of the claims made as to the curative qualities of that article.

THE CHAIRMAN: Of course you say that the duties, if continued, should apply to all retailers equally, removing any preference given to chemists and druggists?

MR. ALEXANDER: Absolutely.

THE CHAIRMAN: You are not alone in saying that, but you have told us very clearly that the greater part of your sales are not made in the chemists' branches?

MR. ALEXANDER: I would not say that, but our interest in the sale of goods in the departments dealing with the sale of drugs is not unimportant. We have approximately 100 societies with pharmaceutical branches, and considerably more than that number are pharmaceutical businesses carried on by the society. Nevertheless, we are consumers, we are carrying on the pharmaceutical departments, we are manufacturing chemists, and we are trading in the ordinary way as retail grocers, and we approach it primarily from the point of view of the equality of everybody.

THE CHAIRMAN: As a workable suggestion, you say that patent or proprietary medicines should be taxed, if anything is to be taxed?

MR. ALEXANDER: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: You say patent medicines once stamped to be always stamped, and this to be retrospective?

MR. ALEXANDER: Yes.

MR. AMOS: I raised that point because if destamping is to be abolished it should cover those regulations.

THE CHAIRMAN: With regard to mineral waters, have you anything to say about those? We mean the medicines which have escaped duty by their analogy to mineral waters?

MR. ALEXANDER: We think there is some case for the application of some revised duties. In other words, in the interests

of the consumer, there should not be differentiation from the protection point of view.

THE CHAIRMAN: I was speaking of salines, which escape at the present time.

MR. ALEXANDER: I confess I had permitted my mind to think of Vichy and Apollinaris.

MR. AMOS: We are only concerned that the position should be reviewed and put on a sound basis.

SIR REGINALD BLAIR: When you say there should be disclosure to a responsible body, have you any body in mind?

MR. ALEXANDER: It would obviously have to be a body with professional qualifications or advice. We should be content to leave that to the Select Committee.

MR. A. C. BOSSOM: Do you contend that where patent medicines are sold, in a place or store like a co-operative society, or any of the big stores, there should be a trained or qualified druggist to sell it?

MR. ALEXANDER: We take the line in our evidence that we are in favour of the removal of the present exemptions which apply to those places, although we ourselves have a large number of shops.

MR. LEWIS JONES (to the Chairman): I take it that this Committee are in accordance with their terms of reference if they deal with this evidence as a basis?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, we can make a report covering recommendations, but we cannot force anything on the Treasury.

MR. AMOS: The idea of the disclosure is the protection of the consumer. If such a body were formed, we feel it would be much better in the public interest. Where these patent medicines do not have the formula disclosed, we do not know whether they are reliable.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not know whether you would care to assist us on the subject of collecting the revenue in a different way than by stamps in the form of the entertainment duty. Have you considered that matter?

MR. ALEXANDER: You do not mean we should pay the duty like a large football club?

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been suggested that a large and responsible body should pay in that way, and that stamps should be continued for the small dealer and manufacturer.

MR. ALEXANDER: Subject to what Mr. Amos says, I think such an arrangement might save difficulties both to the manufacturer and the Government authorities in the case of large manufacturing chemists. I should have thought it would not apply in the same way to the small businesses.

THE CHAIRMAN: It cannot apply to the small retailer or small manufacturer, but so far as the co-operative societies are concerned, you see no objection?

MR. ALEXANDER: Not at all.

MR. AMOS: We would welcome it.

MR. ALEXANDER: I hope you will allow us to stress the point that we specifically undertake, if the duty is removed, that we will pass the whole of the benefit to the consumer.

MR. BOSSOM: You would still make further cuts in a competitive charge against the other salesmen in the district?

MR. ALEXANDER: The cutting of patent medicines is very difficult in the face of such a body as the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation Evidence

Evidence was next given by Mr. P. M. Duff and Mr. John Weir on behalf of the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation, who submitted a *précis* of evidence as follows:—

The Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation is an Association which represents the retail chemists and druggists trading in Scotland. A substantial majority of the chemists and druggists carrying on business in Scotland are members of the Federation. . . . The Federation have associated themselves with the Pharmaceutical Society in relation to the evidence which the Society proposes to submit to the Select Committee and give their unqualified support to the *précis* of evidence which has been submitted by the Society to the Select Committee.

The Federation wish to emphasise to the Select Committee that to deal with the subject-matter before the Select Committee as a matter of taxation only is to trifle with the problem. If there is to be a revision of medicine-stamp duties (and the Federation agree with the Society that there is need for this) the problem of patent and proprietary medicines should be dealt with as a whole, and the question of revenue considered in the appropriate place in relation thereto. The Federation also desire to emphasise that the chemist is performing a valuable function in relation to the public health of the community and from that aspect the less restriction there is, financial or otherwise, to his performing that function the better for the com-

munity. Accordingly they would stress that the original intention of the Act should be effectively carried out in any proposed legislation, namely, that all domestic medicines sold by the retail chemist and druggist should be exempt from taxation. It is submitted that it is not in the public interest that such medicines for the relief of human ailments should be subject to taxation. Further, it cannot be too strongly emphasised that proprietary medicines prepared by a chemist to his own formulas, dispensed and sold by the chemist, should be exempt.

It is a growing practice for shopkeepers to buy in bulk a proprietary medicine—duty being paid upon that medicine proportionate to the cost of the bulk package. The package is then broken and "spills" or "twists" or smaller packets made up containing two, three or four of the articles contained in the bulk package and sold separately. Duty is not paid again on what is contained in the "spills" or "twists" or smaller packets, which are not regarded as a "packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other enclosure." The person selling the goods in such a way does not take out the annual excise licence because he is only bound to take out such a licence if he sells any medicine liable to stamp duty. To meet this, an embargo should be put upon the sale of an article in a container other than that upon which duty has already been paid and the minimum stamp on any container should be not less than 3d.

Questions to Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation Witnesses

THE CHAIRMAN: We have had the advantage of reading your memorandum; I do not know whether there is anything you would like to say before we ask you any questions?

MR. DUFF: Reference has been made to test purchases in chemists' shops without any explanation being given. If the person making such a purchase was of ordinary intelligence, there would be no necessity for asking questions; but if the chemist is suspicious that anyone is asking for a preparation for a purpose other than a reasonable one, then we ask what it is for. For example, we have refused to supply chlorodyne. We also—although it is nothing to do with patent medicines—discriminate between customers to whom we supply methylated spirits. If we supplied without discrimination, there would be a lot more trouble than there is to-day. Then the question has been raised as to the unqualified persons in chemists' shops as against the unqualified persons in other shops. The unqualified person in a chemist's shop may be quite a qualified person in his particular business. By a qualified person we mean one who has been legitimately registered under the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts as a chemist and druggist. An unqualified person might have had quite good experience and be quite as well off in his business. A grocer's assistant, or even a grocer, would not be able to discriminate between any proprietary medicines, the same as a chemist would not be able to discriminate between the quality of butter or bacon, as we have not been so trained.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is an observation of little importance, in view of the fact that you are in favour of continuing to give the chemist some advantage?

MR. DUFF: I was just coming to that. As a matter of fact, medicines of any kind should be restricted to sale by chemists and druggists. They have a particular duty to perform to the public, under the National Health Insurance Acts, under which they give a reasonable service, and also under the Dangerous Drugs Acts. With regard to patent or proprietary medicines we say it is just as important that these should be sold by registered men who have had to pass through examinations and have their recognised qualifications. They are more able to discriminate, and able to read their customers better than any other traders. I have also been in shops where you get headache powders mixed up with paraffin oil. It is not right that people's medicines should be so handled. They should be in a proper sanitary condition.

THE CHAIRMAN: You are, of course, entitled to that point of view, but is it not going a little far in fact? Are not most of these proprietary or patent medicines sold in the original package, in precisely the same condition as they come from the manufacturer? Do you think the mixing up point is of any importance? Do you think that the skilled advice of the chemist is important in every case?

MR. DUFF: Somebody comes in and asks for something. Suppose it is a proprietary medicine. We know there is no disclosure on the label, and where there is, some are not decipherable, but where there is a disclosure we know whether it is suitable for a child or not. You would not give a child morphine in a mixture, even if it is a small percentage.

THE CHAIRMAN: What do you mean by "decipher"? You mean they use terms that are not readily understood?

MR. DUFF: Yes, even by a skilled person.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your members are individual chemists?

MR. DUFF: All retail chemists.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are they entirely individual, or company or co-operative, or these big stores that have a chemists' department?

MR. DUFF: Nothing but chemists' shops.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is the point in the word "domestic"? It means not animal medicines for one thing, and not commercial chemicals, but what else?

MR. DUFF: Domestic medicines means such as ammoniated tincture of quinine and products in the Pharmaceutical Codex.

THE CHAIRMAN: Supposing they are not sold by the chemist, would you be content to allow the present state of affairs to go on, that they might or might not be stamped, according to the class it comes in?

MR. DUFF: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: You particularly want the sale of spills stopped—the small parcels in broken bulk?

MR. WEIR: Under the present law, any person can break bulk and sell the contents. You need a licence to sell patent medicines, but if you buy a large package and break bulk, no licence is required because you are not selling patent medicines. That is the present interpretation of the law. As recently as two years ago, we submitted a case to the Inland Revenue where we understood that a 5s. box of pills was bought by people who had no licence and they were retailed in penny twists. So long as they do not repack in a box or other container, they can sell these twists.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is a very important point, and we have missed it up to now.

MR. WEIR: There is nothing to prevent any retailer from buying an unstamped original package. He can break bulk and sell it without a licence. I think the interpretation was based on the fact that a twist or spill is not a packet, box, bottle, pot, phial or other enclosure, and it could therefore be sold by anybody.

MR. YOUNG, solicitor to the Scottish Pharmaceutical Federation, added that his view personally was that the interpretation was a wrong one, but it was the law. It had been held that a twist was not of the same genus as a box, bottle, etc.

THE CHAIRMAN: I believe that is right; but I have been advised, and it has been my impression, that Mr. Weir's statement about not requiring a licence is wrong.

MR. YOUNG: That is the result of the interpretation by the Customs authorities that any person can buy a large quantity of patent medicines and by breaking bulk can sell them without a licence.

MR. A. C. BOSSOM: How do you handle a situation where there are no chemists and druggists within a distance of five to ten miles, but there are general stores?

MR. DUFF: The same as we do now under the National Health Insurance.

MR. WEIR: This answer might also be given, that if you give a chemist insufficient support, then a chemist cannot live in the smaller areas. If a chemist goes to a small area, he has the competition of people in the shops selling medical commodities, and they do not want to give it up, and it is more difficult for the chemist to get a living.

THE CHAIRMAN: For your members, it would be more important to preserve the advantage they have now for selling medical products, advantages they have over outside dealers. That is of more value to them than the abolition of the licence duty?

MR. DUFF: The abolition of the licence fee is quite small, but nevertheless we say we have already paid when we pay the registration fee of 25s. The particular privilege we have now is a very small one in money, as the total amount of scheduled poisons that we sell is very small, and probably does not pay the messenger-boy.

MR. BOSSOM: In your last sentence of the memorandum, you say that an embargo should be placed upon the sale of an article in a container other than that upon which duty has already been paid. Is the only object that people should be compelled to sell these things in the form in which they get them and to take out a licence?

MR. WEIR: Not entirely; these things are put out in very flimsy paper, and unless they are very carefully kept and handled they are not right.

THE CHAIRMAN: You mean contamination and deterioration?

MR. WEIR: Yes.

CAPTAIN A. H. M. RAMSAY: In your third paragraph, the Federation says that to deal with the subject-matter from the

point of view of taxation only was useless. Does the Federation realise our terms of reference are limited?

MR. YOUNG: Yes, but we saw no reason why we should not make observations. We also take the opportunity of saying that it was promised in Parliament that the whole system of medicines should be reviewed.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that desire goes back to the Select Committee of 1914.

MR. YOUNG: I mean medicines altogether.

CAPTAIN RAMSAY: The rest of the paragraph suggests you are going out of business; is that the point of view?

MR. WEIR: I do not think so, and it was not intended.

CAPTAIN RAMSAY: You wish to give chemists a preference?

MR. WEIR: That is so.

THE CHAIRMAN: In the last words of paragraph 3 you say, "Further . . . proprietary medicines prepared by a chemist to his own formulas . . . should be exempt." Do you mean by that the sort of eye lotion and cough mixture that the average retail chemist sells in his own name? You say that is an important point?

MR. DUFF: Yes.

Company Chemists' Association Evidence

On behalf of the Company Chemists' Association, Mr. D. E. Sparshott, M.A., M.P.S., and Mr. A. Sugden (secretary) gave evidence, and submitted a memorandum of which the following are the principal passages:—

The Association was formed some forty years ago to represent the general interests of corporate chemists and it is officially recognised as such. Its membership includes the majority of corporate chemists. A member of the Association serves upon the Poisons Board and another upon the Statutory Committee, both appointed by the Pharmaceutical Society under the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

1. . . . The Association adheres to the underlying principles of the old Act whereby certain exemptions were provided for chemists. It is indisputable that corporate bodies complying with certain legislative requirements are and have been for years recognised as chemists with the automatic privileges attaching under the old Act. It must be common ground that under these Acts and as a result of various judicial decisions and of official interpretations made thereunder many anomalies exist and substantial diminution of duty has taken place.

2. The Association is, however, desirous of paying just tribute to the Commissioners of the Board of Customs and Excise in their difficult task of logically administering the old Acts.

3. Assuming the desirability of the continuance of a tax upon medicines it is obvious that the aim should be to devise the simplest form of legislation, which, sweeping away the anomalies, will prevent such diminution of duty, and produce an adequate revenue without casting undue burden upon the trade or consumer.

In now presenting the proposals hereafter set out, the Association wishes to make it clear that it entirely supports the basic principles of the special position of the chemist propounded by the Pharmaceutical Society and the National Pharmaceutical Union.

Whilst maintaining those essential principles the Association has endeavoured to take a broad view of the many interests concerned even though the proposals may involve increased competition.

4. The Association therefore now respectfully submits its proposals:—

Taxation should be based upon the simple classification of medicines (a) secret, (b) non-secret. (a) To be subject in all circumstances to duty. (b) To be sub-divided as follows:—

(i) ENTIRE DRUGS.—To be exempt from duty when sold retail under their proper title from premises registered under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933 and by those holding a patent-medicine licence. Otherwise liable.

(ii) ALL MEDICINES INCLUDED IN THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA AND THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CODEX (OTHER THAN ENTIRE DRUGS).—To be exempt from duty except—(a) When sold retail from any premises otherwise than under the exact title in which they appear in the B.P. and the B.P.C. (b) When sold retail with recommendations from premises other than those registered under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933.

(iii) MEDICINES DISPENSED EXTEMPORANEOUSLY.—To be entirely exempt.

(iv) ALL OTHER MEDICINES.—To be exempt from duty when sold from premises registered under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. If sold elsewhere . . . they should be subject to duty, both when sold from such registered premises and/or elsewhere.

DIFFERENTIATION IN RATE OF DUTY.—(a) Secret remedies should bear a higher rate of duty than non-secret. For convenience this higher rate of duty is hereafter referred to as "Tax A." (b) Non-secret remedies should bear a lower rate of duty than Tax A. For convenience this lower rate of duty is hereafter referred to as "Tax B." . . .

GRADATION OF DUTY.—In the opinion of the Association there is some foundation for the suggestion that the duty on the smaller

packed medicines should be adjusted so as to allow these to be sold with duty but without an undue burden. It is, however, thought that this adjustment should only apply to Tax B. . . . The constituent members of this Association have for many years provided small packed medicines to meet the requirements of the working classes. Whilst it is realised that this suggestion if adopted will open up competition to its members, nevertheless the view of the Association is that the suggestion has a sound foundation; and competition being always healthy it should have its support. The Association appreciates the difficulty involved in the present gradation of duty in so far as it becomes onerous at certain stages and if this can be overcome by a strict and uniform *ad valorem* principle the Association would have no objection, but in its view, before an alteration (if any), either in the incidence or amount and gradation of duty, all parties concerned should be consulted.

DISCLOSURE OF TAX.—Any suggestion to conceal the tax from the purchaser does not meet with the approval of the Association. The Association does not find in practice that the application of the Government stamp is regarded as any guarantee of quality.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Any subdivision of medicines based upon the test of advertising involves the obvious difficulty of a decision as to what constitutes advertising.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Under the present proposals there would be no necessity for the appointment of any Advisory Committee, which in any event, in the view of the Association, has serious objections.

TRADE MARKS.—It is most strongly submitted that trade marks and trade names *per se* cannot properly be the subject of taxation, whether applied to medicines or any other product. The Commissioners of the Board of Customs and Excise have themselves accepted this constitutional view.

VETERINARY MEDICINES.—The Association does not support any suggestion to extend the scope of medicine duty to veterinary medicines.

BROKEN BULK.—The Association supports the continuance of the present method of dealing with this, unless adequate alternative provision as to duty be made to meet the difficulty.

DECLARATION OF FORMULA.—The Association holds the view that in order to render a medicine non-secret the formula disclosure should be genuinely complete and intelligible.

COMPANY CHEMISTS.—Criticism appears to have been directed to the supervision and general conduct of company shops. It must firstly be made clear that, whilst goods other than medicines are sold by company chemists, the chemist's department is always distinct and such department is under the control and supervision of qualified chemists assisted by others who, whilst not technically qualified, have had long and valuable experience in the handling of medicines. Apart from the continuous supervision exercised by the company's own inspectors each branch also is subject to constant and regular inspection by inspectors of the Pharmaceutical Society statutorily appointed. In addition every qualified chemist is subject to disciplinary control exercised by the Statutory Committee appointed under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. It is an entire misconception that the chemist's business in companies' shops is or can be handled by inexperienced female labour. The Association knows of no shop in which such business can be said to be carried on by a number of girls under the cover of a qualified man.

CHEMISTS.—It is strongly claimed that recognition should be given to the responsibilities borne and services rendered by chemists under the National Health Insurance Acts, the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, the Dangerous Drugs Act and many other Acts and Regulations. These services and responsibilities include day and night service and Sunday and half-holiday services, and are carried on under conditions which are often unremunerative. Accordingly it is submitted that the special position of chemists recognised so long ago as 1812 should be maintained.

Questions to Company Chemists' Representatives

THE CHAIRMAN: You represent the corporate chemist. What do you mean by that?

MR. SPARSHOTT: Boots, Taylors, Timothy Whites, and other companies of that nature.

THE CHAIRMAN: Primarily chemists, but they probably have a stationery and book department.

MR. SPARSHOTT: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is it your proposal that for taxation purposes you might completely divide it into secret and non-secret remedies?

MR. SPARSHOTT: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: And secret ones should be subject to duty?

MR. SPARSHOTT: Yes. Through a rearrangement of our printed headings, (iii) (Medicines Dispensed Extemporaneously) has been put in the wrong place. They should really come right at the end of (iv) before "Differentiation in the Rate of Duty." The reason is, as the Committee will realise, some medicines dispensed extemporaneously are secret. A medicine dispensed on a doctor's prescription has no formula on the bottle, and it is to that extent secret. We want the same consideration for medicines.

THE CHAIRMAN: You come to the larger class of non-secret, and in the case of the entire drugs, you want them exempt when sold under their proper name by a chemist?

MR. SPARSHOTT: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: How will that differ from the present state of affairs?

MR. SPARSHOTT: Not at all except "under their proper title."

THE CHAIRMAN: You say except when sold retail by anybody. You make no differentiation for the chemist?

MR. SPARSHOTT: No differentiation at all. These things are treated in exactly the same way as the entire drug. The grocer or licensed dealer cannot sell except under the exact title without being liable for duty. A chemist can recommend, but a licensed dealer cannot. We say a chemist is a person entitled to recommend.

THE CHAIRMAN: You exempt the medicines dispensed on the spot?

MR. SPARSHOTT: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: I should imagine you would find the Committee with you in that. To be exempt when the seller is a chemist, do you mean?

MR. SPARSHOTT: I think you should read on. When medicine is sold by a chemist and a licensed vendor, it should be dutiable in both cases, but if the sale of a particular article is restricted to the chemist, then it should be free from duty.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then you go on and suggest that secret remedies should have a higher duty than non-secret?

MR. SPARSHOTT: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is a new point?

MR. SPARSHOTT: We want to do something to discourage secret remedies. We felt also that if medicines were liable when the formula was disclosed and liable when they are secret in exactly the same degree, everyone would say, "Why should we disclose the formula?" They would keep that secret. We prefer a slightly lower duty in non-secret remedies because we think it is a good point from the public point of view.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have difficulty in understanding the meaning of the sentence here under paragraph (4) "All other medicines" in which you say, "To be exempt from duty . . . or elsewhere"?

MR. SPARSHOTT: If they are sold by others than chemists they must be stamped whether sold by chemists or other vendors. The manufacturer when he puts out a product has to decide if it should be sold by the licensed vendor and the chemist, and then it must be stamped wherever sold. If he decides for chemists only, it is free from duty. It is really an attempt to protect the chemists' own goods.

THE CHAIRMAN: How does that compare with the present state of the law?

MR. SPARSHOTT: It is giving something away, because at the present moment we are allowed to sell patent medicines on which the formula is disclosed without a stamp.

SIR REGINALD BLAIR: You make a recommendation about the duty on veterinary medicines?

MR. SPARSHOTT: We do not think, with some respect, that the Committee covers veterinary medicines, but it is not a matter for us to make a recommendation on.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have you any views upon the inclusion on the duties of toilet articles and so forth?

MR. SPARSHOTT: We think it would make a tremendous difference to the chemists' trade, and I think it would raise an enormous principle, one we should endeavour to oppose, I am afraid. A toilet article is not a medicine. It is very rarely held out to cure anything or relieve anything. In other words, it is more of a beauty aid than anything else. Face cream is really to keep the skin in a more or less attractive condition, we say. Besides, the other day I saw an advertisement for chewing gum to prevent influenza.

MR. E. H. KEELING: Under "Disclosure of Tax" you say, "Any suggestion . . . of the Association." Does that mean you would object to the collection of the tax from the manufacturer or distributor by means of a stamp fixed to the invoice?

MR. SPARSHOTT: We would not object to that, but we should like to see the amount of the tax paid on each article fixed to the article.

MR. KEELING: Why?

MR. SPARSHOTT: Because I think there is some danger of evasion, and we should like the customer to know what he is paying in tax.

MR. KEELING: You also say there is a difficulty in what

constitutes advertising. Can you say there has been any difficulty in defining advertising where advertisements are taxed?

MR. SPARSHOTT: I have had no experience of that, but it seems to be difficult to say what is advertising and what is not in some cases. One might advertise a range of products.

MR. LEWIS JONES: A suggestion has been made this morning that in order to prevent the sale of worthless medicines, that there should be some production or submission to some authority of the formula. What is your view?

MR. SPARSHOTT: We have had articles withdrawn from sale from our branches—speaking for Boots—when they were advertised to cure cancer and so on, which we know they do not. There are some things that are absolutely worthless that are held out to cure things.

MR. JONES: Do you see any objection to the suggestion that has been made this morning that before these medicines are placed on the market the formula should be submitted for examination?

MR. SPARSHOTT: It is done in America, and we have no objection.

MR. JONES: Do you think it is desirable?

MR. SPARSHOTT: We do not think it is desirable.

MR. JONES: Do you think it is undesirable that worthless medicines are submitted to the public, and that this system as adopted in America has pushed this stuff out of the market?

MR. SPARSHOTT: It has not pushed them out of the market. Some of the claims are extravagant, but they may relieve one complaint. It is more in the way of limiting the claims that are made for them.

MR. KEELING: What is the qualification they demand in your Association? Is it merely you have to be incorporated as a company, or have you to have a minimum number of branches?

MR. SPARSHOTT: No.

Evidence for Boots, Ltd.

Evidence was next given by the same witnesses on behalf of Boots, Ltd., and they submitted a *présis* of evidence from which the following passages are taken:—

1. In the first place it is desired to place upon record that "Boots" subscribe to the *présis* of evidence submitted by the Company Chemists' Association, and it is not proposed to deal again with many of the points raised in such *présis*.

2. During the course of the proceedings certain obvious misconceptions have arisen directly and indirectly affecting "Boots." In dealing with such misconceptions, and also in support of the strong claim which is made that Boots, like other chemists, are entitled to retain the special position recognised in 1812, it becomes necessary shortly to describe the organisation and functions of the company. The organisation comprises:—(a) Manufacture, (b) retail, (c) wholesale and export.

(a) The classes of products manufactured comprise organic and inorganic chemicals, B.P. and B.P.C. preparations, fine chemicals and ethical medical products for hospitals and the medical profession. . . . In certain cases Boots are the sole manufacturers in this country. Many of these products, and others of a similar type, are not only manufactured for use by Boots themselves but to fulfil the requirements of other pharmaceutical manufacturers. . . . In conjunction with manufacture Boots have a research department on a large scale constantly at work, not only to produce new products, but to perfect those already produced. In addition to which, many of the most famous medical and chemical specialists in the country are retained as consultants. Every product of the company is subjected to the strictest analytical control by a large staff of highly qualified analytical chemists, full responsibility having to be taken for every product from its initial stage to the final sale to the customer.

(b) Boots operate 1,145 branches in which the turnover of medicines, surgical sundries, photographic and toilet goods amounts to 87 per cent. of the total. . . . If the suggestion which has been made by certain multiple traders bears the implication that their assistants are equally competent to sell medicines as are Boots' assistants the strongest objection is taken thereto. In support of this objection, apart entirely from the services rendered by the qualified chemists, it is desired to draw the Committee's attention to Boots' schemes for training apprentices and drug staff, extending over the first three years of service. In addition to the above, members of the staff attend at Nottingham a special training course. . . . So far as possible Boots have endeavoured to comply with the recommendations of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines (1914), and they do in fact exercise from head office definite control over the sale of certain types of medicines, and cases have arisen where products have been withdrawn from sale and others not allowed to be sold by any of their branches.

(c) No comment upon this appears to be necessary.

CONCLUSION.—It is confidently submitted that the experience and

training provided by Boots must result in those of its staff who sell medicines to the public being more competent than those not qualified and trained in a chemist's business. In addition, it would appear clear that when packed medicines are sold with a declared formula, the knowledge, training and experience of such person available for the customer must be of undoubted advantage.

Further Views of Company Witnesses

THE CHAIRMAN: We have this memorandum before us; is there anything you would like to tell us? You want to protect your own great company from any accusation that your chemist's business is not properly superintended at every stage by qualified chemists. Presumably you do not wish the Committee to withdraw any advantages the chemists at present enjoy, because you say they properly enjoy them for the reasons given?

MR. SPARSHOTT: Yes.

MR. SUGDEN: We say 87 per cent. of our business.

MR. LEWIS JONES: In order to say 87 per cent. of your business, you have included surgical sundries, photographic and toilet goods. It would be interesting to note what your percentage would be if you cut them out.

MR. SUGDEN: My answer is that is the normal business of a chemist.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is so, but it is not in the whole of the normal part of the business of the chemist that the benefit of the chemists' advice is necessary. You do not make any express recommendations in your *présis*, and it is almost in the nature of a defence, if I may say so. It is properly prepared, but it does not seem to assist us very much to formulate our conclusions.

MR. SUGDEN: We are bound, in view of certain comments, to follow a certain line, in addition to explaining the point of view as far as we are concerned.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is the question of spills or twists of any interest to Boots?

MR. SPARSHOTT: Yes, and we should like it to continue.

THE CHAIRMAN: If the Committee adopted a suggestion that the duty should be continued, and it should be an *ad valorem* one of 1d. in the 1s., that would cover the lot.

MR. SPARSHOTT: Yes, I think it would.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is clear that if you buy a large container and you break its contents up into spills or twists, there is no fresh duty on the spills or twists?

MR. SPARSHOTT: No fresh duty, but one has to pay a duty on the 5s. container of Beecham's Pills.

THE CHAIRMAN: We had it put to us this morning that you can buy and sell the contents of such a container from a chemist or without being licensed as a seller of patent medicines. Surely that is incorrect?

MR. SPARSHOTT: Yes, because there is a patent medicine stamp on the box of Beecham's.

MR. LEWIS JONES: You may have a qualified man whose active part is very small?

MR. SPARSHOTT: I think, if you have a qualified man in a small shop, the amount of dispensing is very small.

MR. JONES: The chemist claims the grocer is not in a position, from the point of view of qualification, to give advice. I am suggesting, or rather asking, whether it is equally true apart from experience that an unqualified person might always be in his shop, and yet the qualified pharmaceutical chemist who manages one of the branches is not behind the counter long to give advice?

MR. SPARSHOTT: He must be behind the counter as long as possible.

MR. JONES: I suggest there is not much in the argument as to his availability for advice? Where there is a good-sized shop the qualified man is engaged in his managerial functions, rather than the chemist's functions?

MR. SPARSHOTT: In our opinion, the unqualified assistant in our shops is trained, and he is a person who is far more capable of dealing with medicines than the grocer, who is all day dealing with butter and so forth.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that contention must be sound.

MR. JONES: Oh, I agree, most certainly.

THE CHAIRMAN: In your branches, do you have several people employed to one qualified man, or are there other men there with qualifications?

MR. SPARSHOTT: I think the average would be one qualified man—speaking as an estimate—to about two or three unqualified assistants.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lewis Jones was asking about the sales,

but would the whole of the dispensing be done by the qualified man?

MR. SPARSHOTT: Or under his supervision.

THE CHAIRMAN: That is rather elastic. It is not necessarily done solely by a qualified man?

MR. SPARSHOTT: Not necessarily.

THE CHAIRMAN: But done by an experienced man?

MR. SPARSHOTT: Yes. We make sure our assistants are trained. They are given a correspondence course in addition to what they are told by the manager. No matter whether they are indentured as a chemist, whether they are going on for qualifications or not, they all have to join a correspondence course which is conducted from Nottingham.

SIR REGINALD BLAIR: Have you any figures to show the percentage of medicines sold in your shops?

MR. SPARSHOTT: I am sorry, but I have not got that figure with me.

SIR REGINALD BLAIR: Can you make a guess at it?

MR. SPARSHOTT: That is very difficult; the photographic department and so forth would be very small, but I cannot give you any figure.

MR. BOSSOM: I have one shop in mind where I should say about one-fifth was given up to the medical part?

MR. SPARSHOTT: That would be very exceptional. It would be about one-fourth or one-third, but in some branches it comprises practically the whole.

THE CHAIRMAN: Have you anything to say, from the point of view of Messrs. Boots, as to the suggestion with regard to not using stamps and collection the same as the entertainment duty?

MR. SPARSHOTT: We abide by the evidence given, that it is best not to conceal the tax from the purchaser.

MR. JONES: You suggested the proportion one-fifth for medicine is small. Would you be surprised to know that in one shop I am thinking of the basement is entirely given to toilets, at least five-sixths of the first floor is toilet and surgical and the next floor is stationery?

MR. SPARSHOTT: That may be in a particular branch, but I think you will agree that 70 per cent. of our branches are small. It is only in places like Sheffield and London that we have branches of that kind.

MR. KEELING: You say that when a man asks for a medicine which is dutiable, if he asks for advice he can get it. Would you say he is given advice when he does not ask for it?

MR. SPARSHOTT: If he asks for advice, he gets it, but the assistant would not proffer it. That is very valuable to customers, as they can get special advice.

MR. KEELING: You say under "Retail" that Messrs. Boots have endeavoured to comply with the recommendations of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines of 1914. Can you give us any examples?

MR. SPARSHOTT: I gave the example of medicines which have been withdrawn from our shops because we thought their claims were exaggerated.

MR. KEELING: Have you any other example of compliance?

MR. SPARSHOTT: I am afraid that is the only one.

MR. KEELING: You have heard the suggestion that the tax should be paid by means of a stamp on the invoice. Would you regard that as a practical method?

MR. SPARSHOTT: I think it is practical, but we would have to look very deeply into it.

MR. BOSSOM: Do you feel it is desirable that all patent medicines when sold in bulk should be submitted to a Government authority and proved, so that the notice on the bottle which says it will cure something is accurate?

MR. SPARSHOTT: No. I think it would seem in the nature of a Government guarantee.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would it injuriously affect your business if there was an *ad valorem* rate of duties, such as 1d. in the 1s., graded down to the smallest article at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on 1d.

MR. SPARSHOTT: I should really like to study it. One penny in the shilling cannot be divided very well.

The Committee then adjourned to January 28.

It is anticipated that after the sitting of January 28, the Committee will meet in private to prepare their report to Parliament. It is expected that at least two members will sign a minority report. This, it is understood, will mainly be due to the contention that sales effected by chemists present more protection to the general public than those effected by other traders. The majority of the Committee, it is believed, will not agree with this submission.

Proposed Veterinary Medicine Stamps

By J. R. Barker, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.H.

SEVERAL important statements have been made by witnesses before the Select Committee of the House of Commons set up to inquire into the workings of the Medicine Stamp Acts. The chairman, Sir John Ganzoni, has hinted that the Committee is mainly concerned with the question of indicating to the Treasury how additional revenue may be obtained for the Exchequer.

Mr. Mallinson, secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union, drew the Committee's attention to the fact that animal medicines did not come within the scope of the Medicine Stamp Acts, and by inference one may presume that in his opinion here is the opportunity for increasing revenue. That is to say, patent and proprietary medicines for use upon animals should be subject to the prescribed rates of stamp duty. Judged by all the Smithian canons of taxation, such a tax can be deemed to be a good one, and therefore should commend itself to the Committee, in which event there is some likelihood of it being imposed. Presumably pharmacists would not be hostile to such a tax, and members of my profession, veterinary surgeons, might reasonably be expected to welcome it, since they themselves would be exempt from its incidence. Taxes upon consumable goods are all finally paid by the consumer, and as would be the case in this instance, little by little, the animal owner would bear this stamp duty. It is also true to say that such an owner would be at liberty to buy or not to buy as he pleases. Such a tax is likely to be productive, in which case it is also certain to meet with opposition from the farming fraternity.

Dr. Bone, giving evidence on behalf of the British Medical Association, hoped that a tax upon medicines stated to cure certain diseases, which the medical profession knew could not be cured by those remedies, would be a prohibitive one. Members of the veterinary profession would be tempted to

subscribe to that dictum in so far as animal remedies are concerned, but such a prohibitive tax would plainly interfere with the productivity of the tax, in which case it is scarcely likely to find favour with the Treasury.

Alternatively, it might be suggested, and with some force and reason, that in any well-ordered and well-planned community there is no place for secret remedies for administration to animals. It therefore would surely be in the national interests that all animal medicines and remedies, whether bearing stamp duty or exempt from such duty, should bear on the label the full formula with proportions of the ingredients. Since the action of any drug depends, among other things, upon what drugs have been prescribed earlier, the advantage to the attending veterinary surgeon, and through him to the stock-owner, is obvious. The adoption of Mr. Mallinson's implied suggestion that animal medicines should bear stamp duty is likely to be attended with nothing but good, and would benefit the consumer, manufacturer, pharmacist and veterinary surgeon.

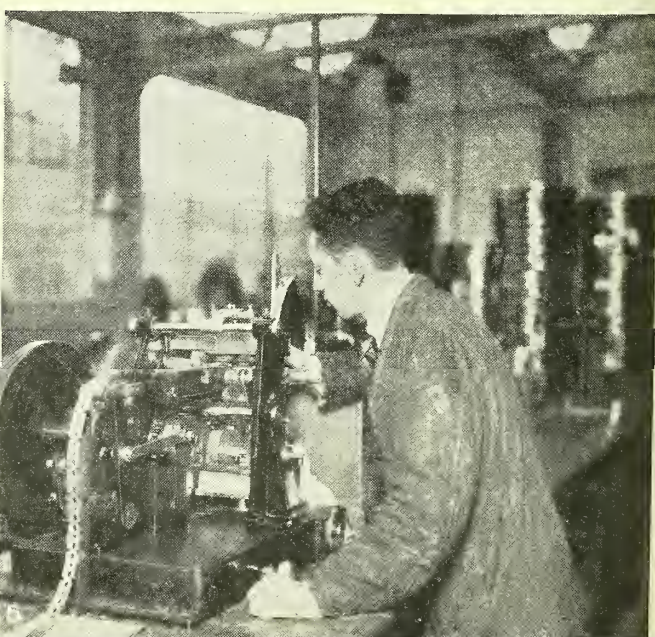
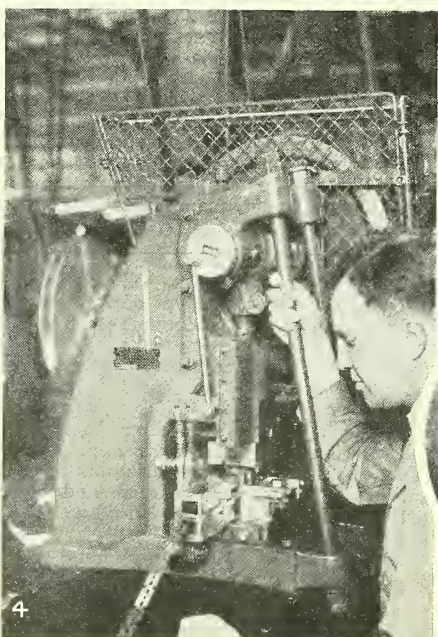
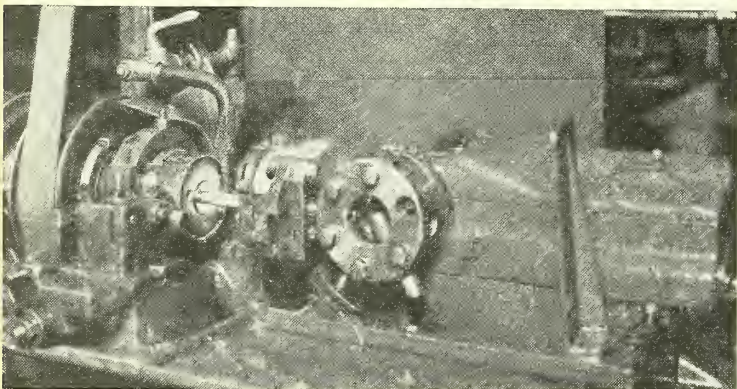
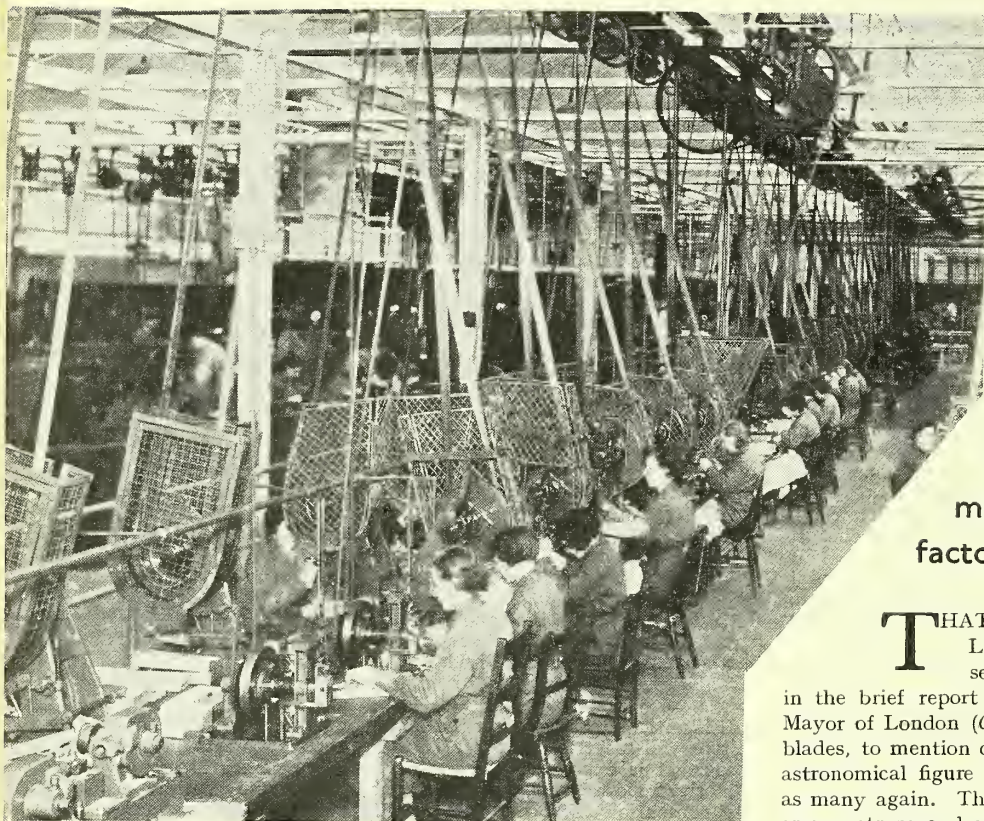
CONFUSION IN MEDICINE.—The first impression that any survey of the present aspect of medical science must produce is one of confusion. An immense amount of investigation into the causes and treatment of disease will be found going on, but too often it is ill conceived and ill directed, with the result that much so-called "research" is a mere beating of the air, a form of solemn trifling, wasteful alike of time and money. . . . We find the same disorder in the application of medical science to practice, for, in this country at least, our health services show a chaotic mixture of individualism and socialism, of commerce, charity, and State aid.—Dr. Robert Hutchison (in the Isaac Gilchrist lecture).

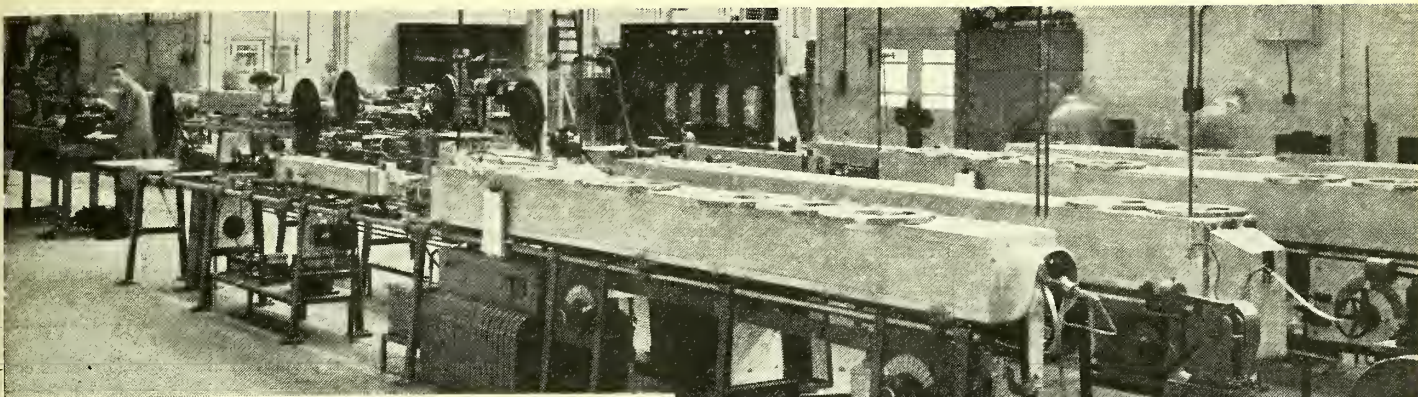
A Million Blades a Day

How safety razors, blades and shaving equipment are made at the largest cutlery factory in Europe

THAT the new factory of Gillette Industries, Ltd., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, is no ordinary building was made clear in the brief report given of its official opening by the Lord Mayor of London (*C. & D.*, January 9, p. 26). Its output of blades, to mention only one remarkable proof, is at the almost astronomical figure of a million a day, with capacity for half as many again. The razor capacity is 25,000 a day. Shaving cream, strops and accessories are additional items of manufacture. Provision has even been made for adding an additional floor to the existing building. What such figures mean it is well-nigh impossible to visualise, but a *C. & D.* editorial representative took an early opportunity to visit the factory to make the attempt. The first impression was not of size but of beauty. Just proportions and significant lines combine to suggest order, plan and organisation. There is a rhythm between the 150-ft. clock tower and the long, symmetrical, varied façade that makes the clock above, with its four twelve-foot faces, look elegant and even fragile. The main frontage measures 500 ft., equivalent to twenty-five or thirty average suburban shop-fronts. There is a return frontage of 225 ft.

Up the central steps and through the main doorway one enters a spacious hallway. Facing the main door, but at the back, a wide stone staircase beckons invitingly upwards.



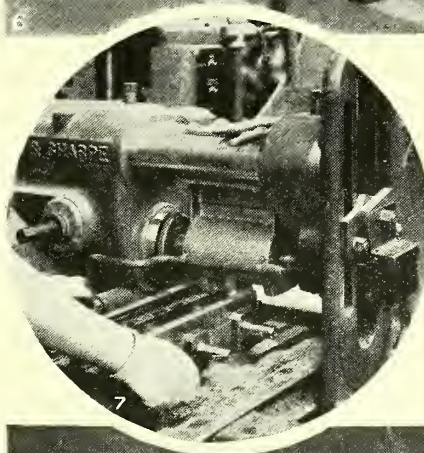


The main hall-way is large and lofty. At the right is what appears to be a complete double-fronted shop, with window displays of razors and blades, but which proves on closer acquaintance to be a waiting-room.

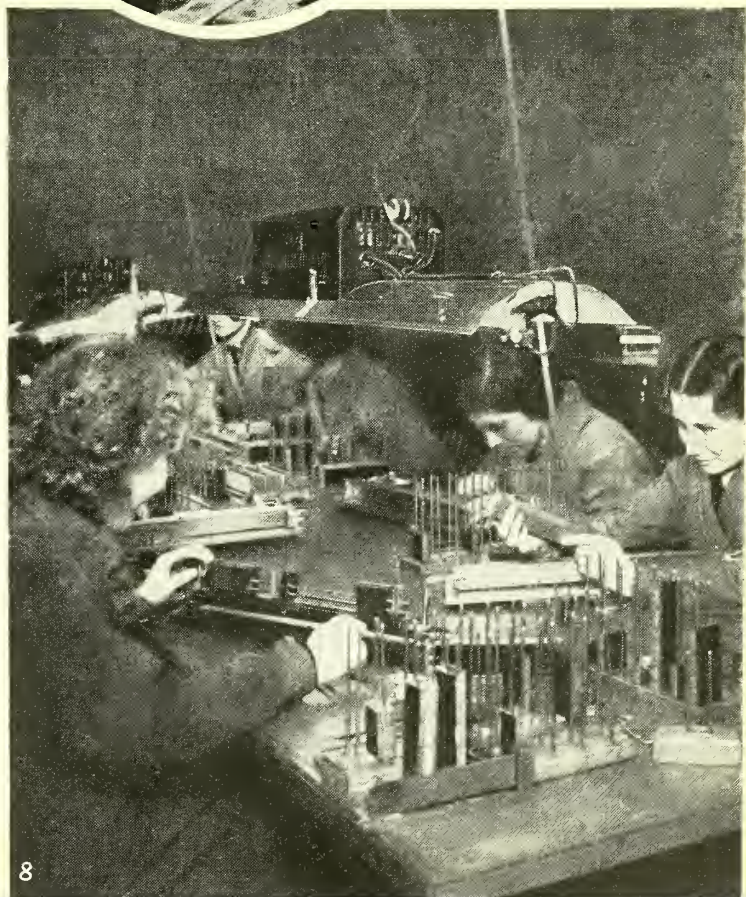
Inside the Factory

Beyond into the factory the feeling of spaciousness changes to one of overwhelming immensity. The great hall is quartered by a wide passage, railed off like a busy crossing. In one quarter a forest of belts connects overhead shafts to a host of metal-working lathes below. In another, as many beltless machines, taking their power from below, leave the view clear above. Both quarters to the right are concerned with razors. To the left, the machines are devoted to blades. Spools like giant reels of cine film feed bright steel ribbons into elongated machines that stamp, grind, hone, temper or cut. All operate on the uncut strip until the last operation, when the length of shaped and edged ribbon is guillotined into separate blades. Under intense blue lights the keen edge is examined without strain to the eyes by girls who finally inspect the blades before wrapping. Here and there, one to each process from reel to blade, are microscope-workers continually examining samples cut from bulk. Every operation is directed to making each blade identical in keenness of edge as well as in appearance with every other of its kind. Many of the machines have been made by Gillette engineers to exclusive Gillette designs; some processes are kept closely secret, and even a journalist is not allowed to see them, except from a safe distance. In making handles, lengths of solid brass rod are fed to machines which turn, chase and sever; turn, chase and sever again until the rod is fully divided. Other specialist machines stamp, pierce, roll, anneal or burnish in one of the 373 operations that go to make the forty-four brass parts of six types of razor. Many machines are uncannily self-operating, yet even so there are 950 employees in the works and offices. Numbers, of course, are engaged on contributory operations (box-making, lining, plating, dispatching) too numerous to describe. There is a canteen that seats 450, its polished mahogany wood block floor proclaiming it to be also the works dance-hall. Badminton courts are laid out and a boxing ring was seen in another great hall. The offices, either side of a first-floor passage almost the length of the building, demonstrate the organisation involved in distributing the factory's production to the markets of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

An illustrated brochure issued to commemorate the opening of the factory mentions the interesting fact that many of the specimens of Bronze Age razors and other shaving implements preserved at the London Museum were actually discovered at Syon Reach on the River Thames, hardly a stone's throw distant from the factory in which their modern "safety" counterparts are made.



1. Machine-stamping razor parts.
2. Turning, chasing and cutting razor handles.
3. Dressing and colouring leather for straps.
4. Perforating the soft blade strip.
5. Etching the name on the perforated strip.
6. General view of the hardening and tempering processes.
7. Simultaneous milling of main razor ends.
8. Final examination of blades.



Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, January 28

THE RECENT IMPROVEMENT IN DEMAND is sustained in most markets, and the first month of the year has certainly been exceptionally good, both as regards the volume of business and the prices obtained. This satisfactory position is noted in nearly all products in the crude drugs and essential oils markets. At the advances recorded spot quotations are still below cost of replacement in many instances. The PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS markets continue steady with the recent advances in Continental and English CAFFEINE maintained. EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE is firmer, due to the acute scarcity of the herb. VANILLIN is fully steady.

Crude Drugs

Most of the products in this market continue in steady demand, and the general tone is firm with values still tending dearer on account of the restricted shipment offers and the higher prices now required at the sources. Japan reports shortage of new crop AGAR and their prices are again dearer. Shipment offers of CARDAMOMS are restricted and again dearer. DESICCATED COCONUT is easier on the week. Bergen reports dearer quotations for Norwegian COD-LIVER OIL. The ERGOR market is practically nominal, due to lack of supplies here and only negligible shipment offers. GENTIAN is very firm. Good sales of MATTO GROSSO IPECACUANHA at full prices are recorded. There was a temporary weakening in the MENTHOL market, followed by a recovery in values and a steadier tone. Spanish MERCURY is firm at last week's advance. Spot stocks of RHUBARB cannot be replaced at current values. SENEGA is held at last week's sharp advance. No improvement in the selection of TRAGACANTH and values are firm at high figures. BEES' WAXES are again dearer.

Essential Oils

Dealers report a good volume of business again this week, and values are fully maintained, with some further increases recorded. Some shipment offers of ANISE (STAR), which have attracted business; spot short and firm. CAJUPUT is quoted at an advance. Dutch CARAWAY, as forecasted, is sharply dearer. Shipment prices for CASSIA are fully maintained. American CEDARWOOD is quoted dearer for shipment. Ceylon CINNAMON LEAF is again slightly dearer and firm on short supply. Business in CITRONELLA oils has slackened down, and the markets are not so strong. A further sharp advance in spot prices for Madagascar Clove oil is recorded. GERANIUM oils, although quiet, tend steadier at the sources. High prices are being asked for spot supplies of Ho (SHIU) owing to continued lack of shipment offers. LAVANDIN continues firm. Business in Sicilian hand-pressed LEMON still seems to be comparatively quiet; shipment quotations continue upwards with the source reporting a very strong and short market. No CALIFORNIAN LEMON of any description available for this market. LEMONGRASS shows a slight decline on the week. Some sources report MANDARIN sharply dearer for shipment. American NUTMEG oil is dearer. While some dealers report no shipment offers of new crop French Guinea ORANGE, one or two notify quotations at a high figure. Editorial comment on this market on p. 151. Singapore PATCHOULI is again slightly dearer forward. Japanese PEPPERMINT has sold steadily on spot; the shipment market eased and then recovered. PETITGRAIN is dearer forward. A further advance in shipment quotations for WORMSEED with spot moving in sympathy.

Exchange Rates on London

THE following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:—

| Centre | Quoted | Par | Jan. 21 | Jan. 28 |
|----------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Amsterdam ... | Fls. to £ | 12.107 | 8.96 | 8.95 |
| Berlin ... | Mks. to £ | 20.43 | 12.20 | 12.17 |
| Brussels ... | Belgas to £ | nominal | 29.12 | 29.08 |
| Copenhagen ... | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 22.40 | 22.40 |
| Lisbon ... | Esc. to £ | 110 | 109½ | 109½ |
| Madrid ... | Ptas. to £ | 25.22½ | nominal | nominal |
| Milan ... | Lire to £ | 92.46 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Montreal ... | Dol. to £ | 4.86½ | 4.91½ | 4.90½ |
| New York ... | Dol. to £ | nominal | 4.90½ | 4.90 |
| Oslo ... | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 19.90 | 19.90 |
| Paris ... | Fr. to £ | 124.21 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Prague ... | Kr. to £ | 164.25 | 140½ | 140½ |
| Stockholm ... | Kr. to £ | 18.150 | 19.40 | 19.40 |
| Warsaw ... | Zloty to £ | 43.38 | 26 | 26 |
| Zurich ... | Fr. to £ | 25.2115 | 21.38½ | 21.42 |

Bank rate 2 per cent.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

THESE markets, so far as most home produced articles are concerned, continue steady and in fair demand. The recent advances are maintained in caffeine. Ephedrine hydrochloride is tending firmer, both Continental and home-made. Vanillin is fully steady.

ACETANILIDE.—Market steady, business limited: B.P. crystals and powder, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., as to quantity.

ASPIRIN.—Makers' and dealers' prices are unchanged, business continues on a very fair scale: home trade, ten cwt., 2s. 7d.; five cwt., 2s. 8d.; one cwt., 2s. 8½d.; 28 lb., 2s. 9d.; 14 lb., 2s. 10d.; 7 lb., 3s.; 4 lb., 3s. 2d.; 1 lb., 3s. 4d. per lb. Bulk packing free, net, carriage paid. Contracts over twelve months, minimum one ton; over six months, less than one ton.

ASPIRIN (TABLETS).—The following are agreed wholesale prices for the British makers: Under 5,000, 3s. per 1,000; 5,000, 2s. 11d.; 10,000, 2s. 10d.; 25,000, 2s. 9d.; 50,000, 2s. 8d.; 75,000, 2s. 7d.; 100,000, 2s. 6d.; 250,000, 2s. 5d.; 500,000, 2s. 4d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 3d.; 2,000,000 and over, 2s. 2d. per thousand tablets. A rebate of 1d. per 1,000 is allowed on orders for 10 million tablets taken over a period of 12 months. For small quantities higher prices would be asked by wholesale distributors.

BARBITONE.—Dull and easy as quoted: spot, one cwt., 15s. 3½d.; 56 lb., 15s. 8d.; small parcels, up to 16s. 3d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.).—Continues steady at former values: quantities, ex works, 1s. 9½d.; spot parcels, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

BISMUTH SALTS.—Makers' scales of prices and terms of payment continue at the recent revision: Carbonate, not less than one cwt., 6s. 6d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; 8 lb., 7s. 3d.; 4 lb., 8s.; less than 4 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb.

BORIC ACID (B.P.).—Crystals, one cwt., 45s.; 7 lb., 5½d.; powder, one cwt., 47s.; 7 lb., 6d. per lb.

BROMIDES.—Makers' scales of prices steady. No Continental quotations. POTASSIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 8d.; one cwt., 1s. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s. per lb. SODIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 10d.; one cwt., 1s. 11d.; 28 lb., 2s. 2d. per lb. AMMONIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 11d.; one cwt., 2s.; 28 lb., 2s. 3d. per lb., net. Resale clause applies. 28-lb. parcels and one-cwt. cases free. Export quotations are maintained, as follows: POTASSIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 4d.; one cwt., 1s. 4½d. SODIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 5d.; one cwt., 1s. 5½d. AMMONIUM, B.P., five cwt., 1s. 6½d.; one cwt., 1s. 7d. per lb., f.o.b.

BUTYL CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Market remains quiet: spot, 14 lb., 8s.; 7 lb., 8s. 3d.; 1 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles.

CAFFEINE.—As reported last week, prices for Continental material advanced, as follows, duty paid, in 5-lb. tins: Pure alkaloid, two cwt., 8s. 10½d.; one cwt., 9s. 0½d.; 56 lb., 9s. 2½d.; less than 56 lb., 9s. 4½d. per lb.; Citrate, 2 cwt., 5s. 11½d.; 1 cwt., 6s. 0½d.; 56 lb., 6s. 1½d.; less than 56 lb., 6s. 2½d. per lb. Soda. Sal., two cwt., 6s. 2½d.; one cwt., 6s. 3½d.; 56 lb., 6s. 4½d.; less than 56 lb., 6s. 5½d. per lb. English makers revised their prices, as follows: Pure alkaloid, two cwt., 9s.; one cwt., 9s. 2d.; 56 lb., 9s. 4d.; less than 56 lb., 9s. 6d. per lb. Citrate, two cwt., 5s. 11d.; one cwt., 6s.; 56 lb., 6s. 1d.; less than 56 lb., 6s. 2d. per lb.

CHLOROFORM.—Prices quoted by makers are: two cwt., 2s. 5½d. per lb.; one cwt., 2s. 6d.; 56 lb., 2s. 6½d.; less, 2s. 7½d. per lb., in w-quarts of 8 lb. Packed in drums, ¾d. per lb. less. Small bottles extra, from 5d. per lb. for ¼-lb. bottles to 1d. for 2-lb. bottles. Carriage paid on minimum cwt. lots.

CALCIUM LACTATE.—Market is dull: one cwt., 1s. 0½d.; 56 lb., 1s. 1½d.; 28 lb., 1s. 2d.; smaller quantities, up to 1s. 6d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Steady at former values: British material quoted at 1s. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material are competitive.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Fair business, market steady: British material, 99 to 100 per cent., 79s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. discount. Dealers' prices for foreign material competitive.

EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Due to scarcity and higher prices for raw material the market is firmer and tends to advance. Continental quotations are dearer this week.

HEXAMINE.—Makers' prices for bulk quantities are steady: B.P. powder at about 1s. 2½d.; free-running crystals, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb., carriage paid, for bulk lots. Dealers quoting free-running crystals, one cwt., 1s. 4d.; 14 lb., 1s. 8d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. per lb., carriage paid.

GLYCERIN (B.P.).—Home trade prices continue firm at the recent advances, as follows:—

| Contracts or single deliveries of | Under 1 cwt. | 1 cwt. and under 2½ cwt. | 2½ cwt. and under 5 cwt. | 5 cwt. and under 10 cwt. | 10 cwt. and under 20 cwt. | 1 ton and under 5 tons |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Minimum deliveries off contracts of | — | 1 cwt. | 1 cwt. | 1 cwt. | 2 cwt. | 5 cwt. |
| In glass packages | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1 lb. bottles per lb. | 1 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 winchester " | 1 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3 winchesters " | 1 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6 winchesters " | 1 1½ | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12 winchesters " | 1 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Net, bottles extra. | | | | | | |
| Tins 14 lb. each per cwt. | 117 6 | 113 0 | 112 0 | 109 0 | 108 0 | 104 0 |
| Tins 28 lb. " " | 114 6 | 110 6 | 109 6 | 106 6 | 105 6 | 101 6 |
| Tins 56 lb. " " | 111 6 | 108 0 | 107 0 | 104 0 | 103 0 | 99 0 |
| Drums 1 cwt. (charged 20s.) " | — | 103 6 | 102 6 | 99 6 | 98 6 | 94 6 |
| Drums 2½ cwt. (" 60s.) " | — | — | 100 6 | 97 6 | 96 6 | 92 6 |
| Drums 5 cwt. (" 75s.) " | — | — | — | 97 0 | 96 0 | 92 0 |
| Drums 10 cwt. (" 100s.) " | — | — | — | — | 95 6 | 91 6 |

Tins and cases free, glass packages and iron drums charged extra and returnable. Drums credited in full only if returned carriage forward in good condition within six months of date of invoice. Contracts booked for delivery over 12 months. 2½ per cent. monthly account except where stated net. 14 lb. and over carriage paid direct ex works, smaller quantities carriage paid if forming part of a carriage paid order. Any style and size of package may be assorted to secure relative quantity price. Prices are quoted subject to an undertaking on the part of the buyer not to resell at prices and terms below the scale for such quantities current at the time the resale is made.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID (B.P.).—1160 S.G., one cwt., carboy, 21s.; 28 lb., 3½d. per lb.

IRON QUININE CITRATE.—Makers' prices are as follows: not less than 100 oz., 10½d., in 100-oz. tins; 10½d., in 25-oz. tins; 11d., in 16-oz. bottles; 11½d., in 4-oz. and 8-oz. bottles; 1s. 0½d., in 1-oz. bottles; less than 100-oz. lots, from 11d. to 1s. 4d. per oz., according to packing and quantity.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.).—Demand is fair; quantities in carboys, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.; in winchesters and bottles, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per lb., as to quantity.

MERCURIALS.—Makers' scales of prices continue firm; not less than one cwt., ammoniated, B.P., lump, 5s. 5d.; powder, 5s. 7d.; bichloride, B.P., lump, 4s. 8d.; powder, 4s. 4d.; chloride, B.P., 5s. 5d.; yellow oxide, B.P., 5s. 10d.; persulphate, white, B.P.C., 5s. 7d.; sulphide, black (hyd. sulph. cum sulph., 50 per cent.), 5s. 6d.; less than one cwt., ammoniated, B.P., lump, 5s. 6d.; powder, 5s. 8d.; bichloride, B.P., lump, 4s. 9d.; powder, 4s. 5d.; chloride, B.P., 5s. 6d.; yellow oxide, B.P., 5s. 11d.; persulphate, white, B.P.C., 5s. 8d.; sulphide, black (hyd. sulph. cum sulph., 50 per cent.), 5s. 7d. per lb. Special prices for large quantities.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Moderate business, market steady: spot, ten cwt., 1s. 1½d.; five cwt., 1s. 2d.; one cwt., 1s. 2½d.; less than one cwt., 1s. 2½d.; small quantities in bottles, up to 2s. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—Business slow, spot market competitive: two cwt., 19s. 3½d.; one cwt., 19s. 9½d.; 56 lb., 20s. 2½d.; small parcels, up to 20s. 9d. per lb.

PHENACETIN.—Fair demand, values steady: crystals or powder, bulk quantities, 2s. 6d.; smaller parcels, 2s. 7d. up to 3s. per lb., as to quantity.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Steady business being done at the recent advance: bulk quantities, in drums, 9½d. to 9¾d.; druggists' parcels, 10½d. to 1s. per lb., as to quantity.

POTASSIUM SULPHOGUAIACOLATE.—Dealers are quoting spot in the region of 6s. 3d. to 6s. 4½d. per lb. for small parcels.

QUININE SALTS.—Convention prices continue unchanged. Quoted in sterling only: sulphate 2s. 2d.; bisulphate, 2s. 2d.; ethyl carbonate, 2s. 9½d.; salicylate, 2s. 10½d.; hydrochloride, 2s. 8½d.; bihydrochloride, 3s.; hydrobromide, 2s. 8½d.; bihydrobromide, 3s.; valeri-anate, 3s. 8d.; hypophosphite, 4s.; alkaloids, 3s. 0½d. per oz., carriage paid on bulk quantities; 100-oz. tins free, smaller packages extra.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Market is about steady: British makers quote at 11½d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount. Dealers offering foreign materials at competitive prices.

THIOBROMINE.—Continental material: pure, two cwt., 7s. 10d.; one cwt., 8s.; 56 lb., 8s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb. Sodium, salicylate, two cwt., 6s. 3½d.; one cwt., 6s. 4½d.; 56 lb., 6s. 5½d.; smaller quantities, 6s. 6½d. per lb., delivered, 5-lb. tins free, smaller packages extra.

THYMOL.—About steady, business moderate; synthetic fine white, one cwt., 6s.; 56 lb., 6s. 3d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; 7 lb., 7s. per lb.; ex ajowan seed, one cwt., 8s. 5d.; 56 lb., 8s. 10½d.; 28 lb., 9s. 5½d.; 14 lb., 10s. 6d. per lb.

VANILLIN.—Fair business: Convention prices steady. Ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 12s. 9d.; one cwt., 13s.; 56 lb., 13s. 3d.; smaller quantities, 13s. 9d. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

A REPORT OF THE DRUG AUCTION IS GIVEN ON P. 151.

ACONITE ROOT.—Dealers offering Japanese on spot at 47s. 6d. to 50s. per cwt. Some Napellus, to arrive, mentioned at 77s. 6d. per cwt., landed.

AGAR.—Shipment offers from Japan are again dearer, and it is reported that the shortage is more acute than was first estimated. Spot supplies are also dearer and the stock is very small: spot, Kobe No. 1, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4½d.; No. 2, 2s. 10½d. to 3s.; Yokohama No. 1, 2s. 10d. per lb.; shipment, Kobe No. 1, 2s. 11d. to 3s.; No. 2, 2s. 7½d.; Yokohama No. 1, 2s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f. Considerable business by resellers of Kobe No. 1 at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

ALOES.—Market is steady, business quiet: Cape, spot, 60s. to 62s. 6d., as to quality; shipment, prime, 57s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, 95s. to 115s., as to quality; shipment, 90s. to 92s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese crude, spot, £35; shipment, February-March, £32 10s., c.i.f. English regulus, £77 to £78 per ton.

BARBASCO ROOT.—Some spot root, testing about 7.2 rotenone, is available at about 1s. 1d. per lb., ex store.

BELLADONNA.—Market is fully steady: leaves, 57s. 6d.; root, 47s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

BUCHU.—There has not been much new crop offered for shipment; prices recorded are from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR.—Very steady at recent advances; fair business. Japanese, spot, tablets, 2s. 6d.; powder, 2s. 3d.; slabs, 2s. 2½d. per lb., ex store; shipment, tablets, 2s. 3d.; powder, 2s. 1d.; slabs, 2s. 0½d. per lb., c.i.f. English refined flowers: one cwt., 3s. 1d.; 28 lb., 3s. 2d.; small lots, 3s. 3d. per lb. Transparent, tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz., 3s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; ½ oz. and ¼ oz., 3s. 6d. per lb. Contracts at special prices.

CARDAMOMS.—It is reported that up to 4s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., has been paid for Aleppy greens. Mangalore, 6s. 3d., spot, and 6s., c.i.f. No Bombay seed offering. Market continues very firm.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Modest sales with prices keeping steady: spot, 1933 peel, 65s.; 1936 peel, 56s. 6d. per cwt.; shipment, 1934 peel, 56s.; 1936 peel, 52s. per cwt., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILES.—Dealers report limited business, with prices ranging from 130s. to 100s. per cwt., ex store, as to quality and quantity.

CLOVES.—Values maintained at recent advance; market quieter: Zanzibar, spot, 8½d.; shipment, January-February, 8½d. per lb., c.i.f. Madagascar, in bond, 8½d.; shipment, January-February, 8½d. per lb., c.i.f.

The landings of Zanzibar in London during the week ended January 23 were 330 and the deliveries 11, leaving a stock of 2,038. From January 1 to date the landings of Zanzibar have been 475 and the deliveries 113. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended January 23 were nil, and the deliveries 26, leaving a stock of 1,862. From January 1 to date the landings of Madagascar have been 761 and the deliveries 132 packages.

COCOA BUTTER.—Continues firm at high values. Prime English, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb.; foreign, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., as to quantity.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—Following recent advance, values have declined, market steady: spot, fine, 33s.; medium, 31s. 6d. per cwt.; shipment, halves, January, February and March, 29s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Bergen reports shipment prices dearer, with fair business; gales interfering with fishing trials: fines Lofoten steam refined, non-freezing, medicinal oil, 98s. to 100s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. Spot, in small lots, about 128s. per barrel, ex store. Newfoundland, non-freezing medicinal oil, 130s. per barrel, ex store. British non-freezing medicinal oil is now quoted at 92s. to 100s. per barrel, c.i.f. London, duty free, while quotations from another home source are at higher figures.

ERGOT.—There may be available a few bags of Russian, recently arrived, at about 5s. 9d., ex store. Spanish/Portuguese, if available, 6s. 3d. per lb., spot. Practically nothing offered for shipment.

GENTIAN.—Market continues firm. On spot the lowest price for small parcels noted is 57s. 6d. per cwt., ex store, with French root at a premium.

GINGER.—Market has been quieter. West African easier forward: West African, spot, 62s.; shipment, January-March, 48s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican spot, bold, in barrels, 87s. 6d. to 90s.; small grinding, 62s. 6d. per cwt., in bags, ex store.

HENBANE.—Dealers are offering spot stocks at about 77s. 6d. per cwt.

HYDRASTIS.—Values are fully maintained, business limited: spot, 12s. 10½d. to 13s.; shipment, 12s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

IPHCACUANHA.—Quite good sales are reported and prices for good test root are firm on spot; no shipment offers: Matto Grosso, B.P. test, 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, nominal.

MNTHOL.—A steady consuming demand is reported, with K/S brands, 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d., spot; afloat parcels 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d., c.i.f. Due to political uncertainty in Japan, shippers weakened in their quotations for a day or two but prices have since recovered, with January-March steady at 12s., c.i.f. Resellers at 11s. 6d.,

c.i.f. CHINESE, B.P., is quoted on spot at 12s. 4½d., and finds a steady sale. English synthetic is quoted unchanged from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

MERCURY.—Spanish metal is firm at the advance recorded last week. Moderate quantities are coming forward. Quoted at 60 dollars 50 cents per bottle, f.o.b., Continent; £14 3s. 6d., c.i.f. London; spot, in small lots, £14 6s. per bottle, ex store.

PEPPER.—Values are about level on the week, market is steadier: Lampong, in bond, 3½d.; shipment, March-May, 3½d.; April-June, 3½d., c.i.f. Telicherry, spot, 4½d.; shipment, January-March, 38s. 6d., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 4½d.; shipment, January-March, 38s. 6d., c.i.f. White Muntok, in bond 6d.; shipment, January-March, 5½d.; March-May, 5½d. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Values maintained, market quieter: spot 8½d. per lb.; shipment, January-March, 73s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

RUBBER.—The export quota for July, August and September has been fixed at 85 per cent. Values have recovered, market closing steady with business better. Standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot, 10½d.; February, 10½d.; March 10½d.; April-June, 10½d.; July-September, 10½d.; October-December, 10½d. per lb.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Bulgarian, 29s. 6d., spot, duty paid. CANARY.—Spot, Mazagan, 29s. 6d.; Turkish, 26s.; Plate, 25s.; Spanish, 52s. 6d.; all duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 36s., spot, duty paid; 31s. quoted f.o.b. Holland. CORIANDER.—Market firm. Morocco now quoted at 17s. 9d. to 18s., c.i.f., for January-February shipment. Business reported on spot at 19s., duty paid, and 19s. 6d. now quoted. CUMIN.—Malta quoted at 38s. 6d., spot; Morocco is 32s. 6d., duty paid. For shipment 29s., c.i.f., now quoted. FENUGREEK.—Morocco on spot, 14s. 6d., duty paid. MUSTARD.—English, 22s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per cwt., according to quality.

TRAGACANTH.—Market continues firm owing to lack of supplies, and the modest shipments being made to this market: spot, druggists' fine white ribbon, £72; fair interest in grades valued from £10 to £20, with the lower grades 30s. to £2 dearer on the week.

WAX.—BEES'.—Supplies on spot are exceptionally short; shipment offers firm and restricted. Good inquiry on the market. Calcutta, bleached, spot, 150s.; shipment, January-February, 150s.; ordinary quality, spot, 135s.; shipment, 130s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot, 140s.; shipment, January-February, 130s. Benguella, spot, 145s.; shipment, 130s., c.i.f. Conakry, spot, none offering; shipment, none offering. Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 142s. 6d.; shipment, 145s. per cwt., c.i.f. CARNAUBA.—Market continues fully steady; very fair inquiry. Fatty grey, spot, 170s.; shipment, January-February, 170s., c.i.f. Chalky grey, spot, 167s. 6d.; shipment, January-February, 162s. 6d., c.i.f. Primeira, spot, good quality, 217s. 6d.; f.a.q., 212s. 6d.; affloat, 215s.; shipment, January-February, 212s. 6d., c.i.f. Mediana, spot, 205s.; shipment, 205s., c.i.f.

Essential Oils, etc.

WHILE the markets have not been quite so active as last week, a very fair volume of business has been transacted and values are being fully maintained. Further advances are recorded in cajuput, caraway, cassia, cinnamon leaf, clove, ho (shiu), mandarin, French Guinea orange, Singapore patchouli and wormseed.

ALMOND.—Continental oil is quoted dearer for shipment; so far dealers have not put up prices for spot stocks. Prices for English made oil also firm: English-made, cwt. lots, 3s. 5d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 7d. per lb.; foreign, cwt. lots, 3s. to 3s. 1½d.; smaller parcels, 3s. 4½d. per lb.

ANISE (STAR).—Limited shipment offers of drums and tins, with business done at these figures. Practically no drums on spot, and other packings firm at former prices. Business fair: spot, leads, 3s. 7½d.; tins, 3s. 6d.; drums, if available, 3s. 5d. per lb., ex store; shipment, leads, none offering, tins, 3s. 1½d.; drums, 3s. 0½d. per lb., c.i.f.

BEGAMOT.—Limited shipment offers are reported this week, with the price up to 13s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. On spot, business continues to be of little importance, with holders of good quality oil not selling under 12s. 6d. up to 13s. per lb., ex store.

BOIS DE ROSE.—The shipment market for Brazilian continues nominal, with no offers. On spot holders may be willing to sell limited quantities from 6s. to 6s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

CAJUPUT.—This market has advanced, with shipment offers now up to 1s. 7d., c.i.f.: on spot, B.P., 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

CANANGA.—Although shipment offers continue at cheap figures, the source reports market steadier and tending to recover; quoted at about 6s., c.i.f. Quotations on spot are irregular in the region of 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per lb.

CARAWAY.—As forecasted last week, shipment prices have advanced and spot is also dearer: Dutch rectified, 7s. 9d. to 8s.; crude, 7s. 4½d.; to 7s. 6d. per lb., landed and duty paid, as to quantity.

CASSIA.—Market is steady, fair business: shipment, drums, 2s. 8d.; leads, 2s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot is steady with good quality oil at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d., and inferior oil at cheaper prices.

CEDAR LEAF.—The spot market has been quiet, with offers continuing at about 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb., as to quantity.

CEDARWOOD.—Some quarters report a sharp advance in the American oil: African oil is unchanged: African, in drums, 1s.; smaller packages, up to 1s. 3d. per lb. American, in drums, 1s. 3½d. and upwards; smaller packages, up to 1s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 1½d., c.i.f.

CINNAMON LEAF.—The few shipment offers of Ceylon oil are now firm at 3s. 4d., c.i.f. Holders of spot oil are asking 3s. 6d. for drums and up to 3s. 10½d. for smaller packings. Fair amount of spot business reported.

CITRONELLA.—Conditions in the shipment market are tending slightly easier and business has been quieter following the recent activity: Ceylon, spot, drums, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 4d.; shipment, drums, 2s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f. Java, spot, drums, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 4½d.; shipment, drums, 2s. per lb., c.i.f.

CLOVE.—This market continues firm. Shipment offers of Madagascar oil are very few, dearer and firm, and spot prices have advanced. English-made oil at last week's advance: Madagascar, spot, drums, 4s. 7½d.; smaller packings, up to 5s. per lb.; shipment, if available, 3s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f. English distilled oil, cwt. lots, 5s. 6d. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Shipment conditions for Bourbon and Algerian tend slightly firmer, and the outlook is better: Bourbon, spot, 17s. to 18s. 6d.; shipment, 16s. 9d. to 17s., c.i.f. Algerian, spot, 16s. to 16s. 9d.; shipment, 15s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

GINGERGRASS.—There may be a small quantity of oil on spot available at about 8s. per lb.; shipment, nominal.

GRAPE-FRUIT.—Continues steady at last week's advance: Californian oil, 11s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

HO (SHIU).—Absolutely no shipment offers: spot holders are restricting sales at a further increase, now quoting 2s. 2d. to 2s. 8d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

LEMON.—In Sicilian hand-pressed oil the source continues to push up shipment offers which, this week, have ranged from 14s. 6d. up to as much as 15s. 6d., c.i.f. Consumers and dealers are hesitating to place orders at these values. On spot business also seems to have been slow, but prices are firmly held and range from 13s. to about 15s. 9d., ex store, with blended oils at cheaper prices.

LEMONGRASS.—Rather easier conditions following recent advances are recorded: shipment, February-March, 1s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f.; on spot, the value is about 2s. 4d., ex store.

MANDARIN.—A further sharp advance in shipment is notified, with new crop oil up to 20s., c.i.f.: on spot, there are sellers at 17s. 6d. to 19s. per lb., ex store.

NUTMEG.—The American oil is quoted dearer for shipment, and spot has been advanced to 5s. 10d. to 6s. per lb., as to quantity.

ORANGE.—No interest in Sicilian sweet, with shipment offers rather easier at 12s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. Bitter oil, about 9s. 10d., c.i.f. West Indian oil offered from 5s. 9d. to 6s., c.i.f. A shortage of French Guinea oil is recorded on spot, with any drums firm at 5s. 3d. and repacked tins up to 5s. 6d., ex store; in the shipment market it is reported that 4s. 5d., c.i.f., was bid and refused and that limited offers are now available from 4s. 10d. to 5s. per lb., c.i.f. Considerable business to the Continent in Californian oil. Californian advanced: spot, small drums, 4s. 2½d.; tins in cases, 4s. 3½d.; single cases, 4s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

PALMAROSA.—This is a nominal market, due to lack of supplies. Any spot oil would be valued in the region of 10s. per lb. No shipment offers.

PATCHOULI.—The firmer tone in Singapore oil is fully maintained, with shipment offers now at 16s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot firm at 17s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

PEPPERMINT.—A good spot demand, with prices steady at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d. per lb., as to brand. Affloat goods are being taken into consumption and there is no accumulation of stocks. Like the menthol market, there was a temporary weakening over the week-end, and shippers were then quoting January-March down to 5s., c.i.f., with a recovery to 5s. 4d., c.i.f., now recorded. There are resellers at 5s. 2d., with buyers at 5s., c.i.f. A few odd lots of October-December are available at 4s. 11d., c.i.f. CHINESE oil on spot sells slowly at about 5s. per lb. New crop, January-February shipment, reported sold to the Continent at 5s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. The American natural oil is quoted for shipment at about 2 dollars 30 to 45 cents per lb.; c.i.f. spot supplies are offered at comparatively cheap prices, with business quiet.

PETITGRAIN.—Values are dearer for shipment, business fair: spot cases, 4s.; smaller parcels, up to 4s. 4½d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f.

SANDALWOOD.—Genuine East Indian Mysore, 19s. per lb., in one-case lots on spot; oil described as British Indian at very competitive prices. English-made East Indian, 22s. 6d. to 25s. per lb., as to quantity. English-made West Indian, 7s. 3d. per lb. Australian oil continues steady: five cases, 14s. 6d.; one case, 14s. 9d.; 7-lb. tins, 15s. 3d. per lb.

WORMSEED.—The shipment market is again dearer at 9s. 9d., c.i.f.: on spot, offers range from 6s. 6d. to 9s. 9d. per lb., ex store.

London Drug Auction

Commercial Sale Rooms,

Mincing Lane,

January 28, 1937.

AT THE DRUG AUCTION HELD TO-DAY eight catalogues were submitted. The offerings covered the usual range of commodities, but the quantities available were rather smaller than usual for this period of the year. There was, however, a fair sprinkling of fresh importations on offer. The demand generally was only moderate. The feature of the auction was the decline in values of Buchu, prices being 3d. to 4d. down as against the previous auction; this is mainly due to the sharp decline in shippers' quotations for the new crop leaves. ALOES continue firm with very little offering. DRAGONS BLOOD was fully steady, with a good business passing privately. IPECACUANHA, Matto Grosso, continues firm with nothing offering for shipment. RHUBARB remains very steady, with rather an upward tendency. GUAIACUM is selling steadily at about previous rates. SENNA is unchanged with hand-to-mouth buying for the usual grades.

ALOES.—Two cases Cape: fair hard bright retired at 58s. The price of prime quality is 61s. Ten cases Curaçao: very coarse, dark quality withdrawn at 100s.

AMMONIACUM.—Sixteen bags dark part blocky retired at 1s. per lb.

ANNATTO SEED.—63 bags fair bright Madras were held for 3½d. per lb.

BARBASCO ROOT.—43 bales. This parcel was sold prior to the sale.

BENZON.—110 cases Sumatra offered. Nothing was disposed of "under the hammer"; ordinary to good seconds retired at from 75s. to 90s. per cwt. Eleven cases of Siam: continues very steady, with a fair business passing privately. Medium almonds, £26; bean and pea, £22; pea size, £20; grains, £15, all of good bouquet.

BUCHU.—Twenty-four bales offered: two bales sold subject to sellers' confirmation consisting of fair rounds at 2s. For slightly better quality up to 2s. 3d. was asked. The cheaper shipment prices for the new crop have been reflected in the lower spot prices at present ruling.

CASCARILLA BARK.—Nine packages consisting of fair quill, part stringy, were taken out at 1s. 6d. per lb.

CHAMOMILES.—Ten bales of rather dullish character were retired at 100s. per cwt., "in bond."

CHAULMOOGRA OIL.—Four cases of Hydnocarpus Wightiana were held for 10½d. per lb.

CHIRETTA HERB.—29 bales offered, of fair colour, were withdrawn at from 6d. to 7d. per lb., as to quality.

DERRIS ROOT.—Ten bales, testing 17.7 per cent. ether extract, by Messrs. Salamon and Seaber, were taken out at 11d. per lb.

DRAGONS BLOOD.—30 cases offered. This market continues steady, with somewhat higher advices from the East. Nothing sold in auction, but privately a good business is reported. Fair to good re-billed lump retired at from £23 to £24, medium £19 to £20. Pickings fair, £15 to £16; low, £11 to £12 per cwt.

ELDER FLOWERS.—29 bales offered and retired at 50s. per cwt., "in bond."

EUCALYPTUS OIL.—Five drums, testing 77 per cent. cineol, were withdrawn at 1s. 9d. per lb.

EUPHORBUM.—Twenty bags of very bright character were retired at 70s. per cwt., "in bond."

GAMBOGE.—Fourteen cases offered; fair Siam pipe was held for £13 10s. and ordinary at £13, duty paid.

GUAIACUM.—36 packages and eight kegs offered. There is a steady business passing, and 1s. was bid for 4 cases of ordinary to fair block. For the better qualities up to 1s. 4d. per lb. was wanted.

GUM ACACIA.—Ten bags Kordofan were available at 48s. per cwt. This market continues to see-saw, the price varying from day to day according to the arrivals at the various stations in the Sudan. It is reported that the crop is seriously affected by frosts, and up to 45s., c.i.f., is now wanted for good clean Kordofan sorts for shipment.

HONEY.—All parcels were withdrawn at steady rates. 200 barrels of Jamaica were bought in at 38s. to 45s. per cwt. for set amber to

palish. St. Lucia in tins and cases was limited at 32s. per cwt. 18 casks of Cuban bought in at 27s. per cwt., "in bond," for dark liquid.

IPECACUANHA.—Eight bales offered and withdrawn at from 5s. 9d. to 7s. per lb. For the genuine Matto Grosso B.P. test there has again been a substantial business at from 6s. 11d. to 7s. 1½d. per lb.

KOLA NUTS.—Twenty bags African halves were retired at 3½d. per lb.

LOBELIA HERB.—Fifteen bales. This parcel was sold prior to the sale.

MYRRH.—Seven bags were available, consisting of common to ordinary sorts, retired at £6 to 7 per cwt., as to quality.

OLIBANUM.—Five cases of good pale drop of excellent colour were taken out at 75s. per cwt., "in bond."

ORANGE PEEL.—Eleven cases thin-cut Tripoli were held at from 1s. to 1s. 3d., according to colour.

PAPAIN.—Five cases dark Ceylon retired at 3s. 3d. per lb.

QUINCE SEED.—Eight packages of fair bright quality retired at 2s. 9d. to 3s. per cwt.

RHUBARB.—Thirteen cases Shensi offered: two cases sold at 3s. 9d. per lb., duty paid, for medium to boldish flat. For rather better quality of brighter pinky fracture 4s. per lb. was wanted. Four cases high dried, flat or horny coat, withdrawn at 1s. 8d. per lb. Eight cases common round were retired, and a price of 1s. 8d. per lb. is now indicated.

SARSAPARILLA.—Eleven serons of Honduras retired at 1s. 10d. per lb. Eleven bales of Jamaican: five bales of grey were available at 1s. 2d. and six bales native at 1s. 1d. and 1s. 2d. per lb.

SENNA.—132 cases and 7 bales Alexandrian offered. There was nothing sold "under the hammer," but a fair quantity had been disposed of privately. The offerings consisted of low and medium pods at from 9d. and 1s. 8d. per lb. Fifteen bales Tinnevely: nothing sold. No. 1 leaves were withdrawn at 5d. and No. 3 leaves of fair colour at 2½d. per lb.

STROPHANTHUS SEED.—Fifteen cases genuine Kombè of 100 per cent. were retired at 3s. per lb.

TONKA BEANS.—Two casks Angostura, fair quality, were held for 8s. per lb. Ten cases of Para of fair frosted character were retired at 3s. 6d. per lb.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Eleven bags of fair Indian quality withdrawn at 35s. per cwt.

The next Drug Auction will be held on Thursday, March 18.

London Drug Stocks

LONDON stocks at December 31, 1936, and December 31, 1935.

| Article | Quantity | 1936 | 1935 |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|
| Aloes | cwt. | 396 | 106 |
| Anise (Star) | cwt. | 658 | 15 |
| Campbor | packages | 385 | 491 |
| Cardamoms | cwt. | 31 | 354 |
| Cascara Sagrada | tons | 97 | 68 |
| Cochineal | bags | 154 | 50 |
| Colombo Root | bags | 2 | 352 |
| Cubeb | bags | 3 | 17 |
| Dragons Blood | cases | 172 | 127 |
| Galls (China and Japan) | cases | 564 | 798 |
| " (Turkey and Persian) | bags | 146 | 55 |
| Gums:— | | | |
| Acacia (all descriptions) | packages | 10,556 | 13,078 |
| Ammoniacum | packages | 27 | 28 |
| Animi | packages | 456 | 436 |
| Asafoetida | cwt. | 417 | 425 |
| Benzoin | cwt. | 933 | 856 |
| Copal | packages | 17,049 | 14,251 |
| Dammar | packages | 5,846 | 4,804 |
| Elemi | packages | — | — |
| Gamboge | cwts. | 47 | 38 |
| Guaiacum | cwts. | 94 | 166 |
| Kowrie | tons (net) | 110 | 291 |
| Mastic | packages | 18 | 5 |
| Myrrh, East India | packages | 21 | 145 |
| Olibanum | packages | 244 | 273 |
| Sandrac | packages | 125 | 166 |
| Tragacanth | packages | 1,957 | 4,699 |
| Ipecacuanha (Matto Grosso) | cwt. | 133 | — |
| (other sorts) | cwt. | 139 | 63 |
| Nux Vomica | cwt. | 72 | 426 |
| Rhubarb (all descriptions) | cwt. | 152 | 202 |
| Sarsaparilla | cwt. | 333 | — |
| Senna | bales | 3,347 | 4,367 |
| Shellac, orange | cases | 124,763 | 168,010 |
| Turmeric (Bengal) | tons | 51 | 16 |
| " (Madras, Cochbin, etc.) | tons | 123 | 92 |
| Waxes, Bees' | packages | 2,261 | 2,466 |
| " Japanese | packages | 356 | 103 |

Correspondence

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

The Policy of the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.

SIR,—As the trustees appointed by the will of the late Sir Henry Wellcome, we ask you to be good enough to publish this letter, in order to clear up any misconception which may have arisen with regard to the effects of the will. We are led to make this statement by the number of appeals for contributions to various research undertakings which have already reached us. For reasons mentioned below the trustees will not be able to consider any such applications in the immediate future.

In January 1924 the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., was formed for the purpose of taking over the whole of the business activities of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. and the various scientific research institutions and museums established by the late Sir Henry Wellcome, who held the whole of the share capital. By the terms of the will the shares of the Wellcome Foundation are now vested in us as trustees, and the activities of the Foundation throughout the world will be carried on, in collaboration with the trustees, by a board of directors of which the present governing director is Mr. George E. Pearson, who has been closely associated with the late Sir Henry Wellcome for more than forty years.

It will be realised that owing to the magnitude of the testator's estate a very large sum has to be found for death duties. Provision has also to be made for:—

- (a) A Welfare Fund for the benefit of employees of the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., and its associated companies;
- (b) The payment of certain specified annuities to relatives and others personally connected with the testator;
- (c) The erection and maintenance of a building in Minnesota to be dedicated as a memorial to the testator's parents.

Subject to these prior charges the remainder of the divisible profits will be utilised in accordance with the testator's instructions in the following manner:—

- (i) For the maintenance of "The Research Undertaking Charity," which is a fund for the advancement of medical and scientific research work in any part of the world conducive to the improvement of the physical conditions of mankind, and in particular for the discovery, invention and improvement of medicinal agents and methods for the prevention and cure of disorders, and the control or extermination of insect and other pests which afflict human beings and animal and plant life, and also for the organisation, equipment and expense of special research expeditions and commissions.
- (ii) For the maintenance of "The Museum and Library Charity," which is a fund for the establishment or endowment of research museums or libraries in any part of the world and for the collection of information of every kind connected with the history of medicine, surgery, chemistry, bacteriology, pharmacy and allied sciences which in the opinion of the trustees may be desirable.

This statement of the position has been somewhat delayed by the fact that the testator imposed upon all his trustees the obligation, before undertaking the trust, to enter into a covenant not to be engaged in or in any way to assist in any concern which carried on a business in competition with Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Three of the trustees had no difficulty in entering into this covenant immediately after the testator's death, but the two medical and scientific trustees felt that certain words in the covenant might be held to restrict them unduly in the performance of their official and general duties to medical science and to imply their particular concern with the business interests of the Foundation. The matter has now been considered by the High Court of Justice, which has made an order allowing them to enter into a covenant in a form removing any such unacceptable implication and enabling effect to be given to what was known to have been the testator's intention.

No trustee, director, or any other person holds for himself or in his own right any shares in the Wellcome Foundation, and all the divisible profits in each year will be devoted to the various purposes named in the will and indicated above. We believe this to be the first example, in this country at least, of a testamentary disposition by which the whole of the profits

from a great manufacturing and trading organisation, after certain personal and memorial bequests have been fulfilled, are permanently dedicated to the advancement of knowledge for the general benefit of mankind.—Yours faithfully,

G. Hudson Lyall.

H. H. Dale

d. B. Bullock.

Marion Price

T. R. E. Moore

January 28, 1937.

Glyn-Jones Memorial Fund

SIR,—We think that the present is a convenient time for us to summarise the administration of the [Glyn-Jones Memorial] fund from its foundation in 1928. It was founded in that year by means of subscriptions amounting to £4,238 to perpetuate the memory of Sir William Glyn-Jones. We were appointed the trustees of the fund in 1929 with power to use the income at our discretion "towards the support and/or education of necessitous young persons or orphans connected with pharmacy." We were also entitled to use any portion of the surplus income for the higher pharmaceutical education of approved persons. The income has been almost exactly £200 per annum, and the calls upon this limited sum have been such that there has been never any surplus available for helping people beyond the stage of the Chemist and Druggist qualification.

From 1928 to 1932 the income of the fund was used in accordance with the trust deed for a special purpose and was not available for the main purpose of the trust until 1933. In that year we invited applications for assistance by public notice. We received eighty-eight applications, and with great difficulty selected eight applicants who appeared to us to be the most deserving. We have worked on the principle that it was better to give substantial help in a few cases than small sums in many, and the value of this policy is indicated by the success of one of those whom we helped in 1933: he was one of a family of five, the total family income being 26s. received from the Public Assistance Committee and the boy's own wages, which would terminate upon his taking a course for the Preliminary Scientific or the Chemist and Druggist examinations. In this case we decided to make a grant of £100 a year for two years to cover maintenance and examination fees. This grant enabled him to live away from his family and to concentrate on his work, with the result that by July 1935 he had passed both the Preliminary Scientific and the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examinations.

We had no further funds at our disposal until June 1935, when in response to another public notice we received forty-four applications for assistance. From these applications we selected four. In July 1936 we selected a further four out of thirty-five who applied. It will be seen that since 1933 we have been able to help sixteen persons, none of them so far as we could foresee likely to qualify without assistance, and all probably destined to remain as unqualified assistants or proprietors. We are gratified and encouraged to be able to report that of these sixteen, eleven have qualified and the remaining five are at present continuing courses of instruction.

At each of our meetings at which we considered applications which we had received we have found the greatest difficulty in selecting from among the real cases of necessity those which we should help, and at our meeting in July 1936 we gave particular thought to the one hundred and forty-one applications which at one time or another we had had to refuse. We were so impressed by the real merit of many of these that we felt justified in drawing public attention to the fact that the funds at our disposal were quite inadequate to meet the need

which existed. Our appeal was unexpectedly and generously answered. We received first of all from a number of private individuals small subscriptions, which we gratefully acknowledge: they are as welcome for the interest which they show in the welfare of those with whom we are concerned as the two larger gifts which we are pleased to be able to record. The first is a gift from the trustees of the estate of the late Viscount Leverhulme, who have agreed to pay to the fund the sum of £200 a year for the next five years. The Council of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association have also most generously agreed to contribute a similar amount. We are, therefore, in the fortunate position of finding ourselves, certainly for the next five years, with an income of £600 per annum instead of £200. We are now in a position to meet with much more certainty and satisfaction the claims which we continue to receive. We are particularly grateful for these recent gifts which will serve to perpetuate the memory of Sir William Glyn-Jones in a still wider field.—Yours, etc.,

D. LLOYD HOWARD (Chairman);
H. E. CHAPMAN;
H. N. LINSTED;
G. A. MALLINSON.

17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

The Services the Chemist Gives

SIR,—“Called Out” (*C. & D.*, January 23, p. 121) asks why the chemist should be at the beck and call of the public unless he makes a modest charge for corresponding services. He also remarks that we have brought on ourselves the practice of giving these services for nothing. Although I agree on our position I do not think we are totally to blame; I think it is a relic of the time when apothecaries kept open shop for medical attention as well as for the sale of medicines, so that the public from age-long tradition have always expected assistance at the chemist's shop. But while we are quite within our rights in charging for lint or bandages, we are not sure where we should stand if we made any charge for our work in applying the same. In the days before the advent of the chain stores the chemist may have reaped his reward for these acts in a continuance of custom, but now the public go to him for service and to the combines for patents and packed goods. “Rural Chemist” relates some of his experiences of emergency calls. I think my pet annoyance is the customer who wants to use the telephone, mostly because it saves the twopence at the local call box. One of these economists rang up a down-town store from my shop and ordered several lines to be sent, including a tin of infants' food and two proprietary medicines. Another wished to make an appointment with a friend; the friend was out, so she instructed someone to take the message and 'phone the reply to the chemist, who would send the answer round to her house!—Yours truly,

MESSINGER (26/1).

Two Leeds Resolutions

SIR,—There were two matters brought forward at the meeting of the Leeds and District Branch of the Society (*C. & D.*, January 23, p. 76) which merit more than a casual glance. One was a resolution to the effect that non-practising pharmacists should pay a smaller retention fee than those in retail business. The resolution was carried by a large majority, but I am afraid that it will go no further. It is true that under Section 1 (3) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, power is given to prescribe different retention fees for different classes of members of the Society; provision may even be made for exempting any class of members from liability to pay a retention fee. Apart from any questions of the justice of exempting certain sections, I think in the long run the question would resolve itself into one of finance. The Society wants income and wants it badly, if for nothing else than to begin paying for the projected building in Brunswick Square; and any leniency to poor locums or others who are not actually behind the counter would not, I think, be popular. I fear that Leeds will be unlucky in this matter. The second point was that the meeting did not consider that a federation of branches would be much good to the Leeds and District Branch. I agree. The scheme was not intended to apply to such powerful branches, but rather to branches, not necessarily numerically weak, but weak in interest and representation. It is conceivable that from such branches one or two live representatives could be sent, and their efforts, combined with those of others from branches similarly situated, would have a total effect not possible with

a single branch. In local government there is the county borough and there is the county council, the latter broadly corresponding to the suggested federation.—Yours, etc.,

DELINEATOR (26/1).

SIR,—The motion put to the Leeds and District Branch (*C. & D.*, January 23, p. 76), “That a smaller retention fee for non-practising pharmacists be instituted as a concession,” will have a good deal of assent on the grounds of fairness and justice, the more so as the 1933 Act makes special provision for different retention fees for various classes of pharmacists, a provision which so far has not been complied with. A distinction might well be made in the case of pharmacists attached to institutions or engaged in educational work who have no intention of working in the retail, but when it comes to retired pharmacists the problem is not quite so easy. The chemist who has retired with an adequate competency can afford to pay the fee if he wishes to retain his name on the Register and to remain in touch with pharmaceutical affairs; but the one who has had to give up owing to poor health or to advancing age, with a bare sufficiency to live on and yet able to do a few weeks' locum work to supplement it, is the man who can least afford the retention fee and at the same time is the one who should benefit by a reduction. It would be hard if the payment of a lower fee prohibited a pharmacist in these circumstances from obliging a friend for a few days in a case of illness or emergency, but if this were allowed it would be difficult to know where to draw the line. The chief point about the retention fee is that in practice it only really affects the retailer.—Faithfully yours,

PRIVILEGO (25/1).

A Trade Policy

SIR,—As a result of the proceedings before the Select Committee on Patent Medicine Stamp Duty it would appear that in certain quarters it has been assumed that we supply the stomach powders sold by Messrs. Woolworths, Ltd. We should like, therefore, to make it widely known to the trade that we have never supplied any stomach powders to Messrs. Woolworths. Furthermore, we would assure our customers that Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is never under any circumstances supplied in any but the standard advertised 1s. 3d., 2s. and 5s. bottles and cartons. In pursuance of this policy, which we believe to be for the benefit of all concerned, we do not pack Maclean Brand Stomach Powder as an “own name” line. . . .—Yours faithfully,

J. C. HEWETT,
Sales Director, Macleans, Ltd.

Brentford.

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among “C. & D.” readers and brief notes on business and practical topics.

When Windows are Not Distinctive

The other day, while I was paying at my hairdresser's counter (in the City of London) for a trim-up, a man entered the shop and the following conversation took place:—

Customer: “Give me something for this cold.”

Assistant: “I'm afraid—”

Proprietor: “You'll get that better at the chemist's, sir.”

Customer “Oh! Isn't this the chemist's?”

The shop referred to has a neatly but not remarkably dressed window.—A. E. (26/1.)

Appreciation

The advertisement side [of the *C. & D. Diary and Year-Book, 1937*] is full and complete as ever; the trade directory and buyers' guide remains one of the unchallenged things. . . . The greatest change is in the statutory restrictions on the sale of poisons for Great Britain. While it cannot replace the *C. & D. Extended List*, it certainly provides the fundamental information for all practising pharmacists. There are the other legal elements brought up to date, an article on the “Pharmaceutical Salesman,” which is fairly comprehensive, and there is also poison antidotes and the treatment. . . . The *Diary* is a constant attendant on my desk, and I wouldn't be without it.—In “The Script,” January 1937.

Miscellaneous Inquiries

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them

F. W. R. (22/1).—TURTLE OIL CREAMS.—The amount of turtle oil used in cosmetic preparations has been reduced of late, chiefly due to its somewhat objectionable odour. Also it is considered that cholesterol and (so far as possible) lecithin-vegetable make the creams more effective. The following are examples of modern formulas, the second giving a preparation of the cold cream type:—

| I | II |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Turtle oil 5 | Turtle oil 5 |
| Olive oil 30 | Olive oil 20 |
| Liquid paraffin ... 25 | Liquid paraffin ... 10 |
| Petroleum jelly ... 15 | Petroleum jelly ... 10 |
| Lanolin 10 | Lanolin 5 |
| Beeswax 10 | Beeswax 4 |
| Cholesterol 2 | Cholesterol 2 |
| Lecithin 3 | Cetyl alcohol 2 |
| | Water 42 |

If possible the creams should be milled.

J. G. H. (24/84).—KILLING A DOG.—There is still no perfect way of destroying a dog, each method having its objections, as may be seen from the following:—**Shooting:**—This is probably the best and most humane method when properly done, and in a big institution cats are destroyed in this manner by means of a humane killer. The objections are the noise and the bleeding, also the possibility of not killing first shot, or even a miss or a bullet glancing off. **Electrocution:**—This has been tried on a large scale, but has not been found altogether satisfactory, due to the burning of the skin, the special apparatus required, a slight risk to the operator, and the fact that occasionally it does not prove fatal. **Narcotics:**—These are neither reliable nor quick enough. Morphine is not fatal to the dog except in very large doses, and is too excitant to use for cats. Nembutal, sodium evipan, and avertin are sometimes employed.

The modern method is, in cases of dogs, to inject hypodermically morphine hydrochloride gr. ij. to iv., or intravenously inject nembutal or sodium evipan, or by enema inject solution of avertin. So soon as narcosis takes place, give chloroform inhalation. Alternatively, acid hydrocyan. fort. may be poured down the throat or injected into the thoracic cavity. Sometimes the animal is lifted into the lethal box and the dog destroyed in that way. Cats may be first narcotised with nembutal and then put in a lethal box. The use of acid. hydrocyan. fort. is discountenanced now, as the cry and sharp struggling is objectionable to the owner. In the lethal box some institutions use chloroform, others carbon monoxide or coal gas. The objections are that several sized boxes are required, and that some animals are very tolerant of chloroform and if removed from the box too soon, might recover.

S. G. (22/1).—SOLID WET WHITE.—The following formula should meet your requirements:—

| |
|--------------------------|
| Cetyl alcohol 10 |
| Stearic acid 10 |
| Triethanolamine 1 |
| Glycerin 5 |
| Water 55 |
| Osmo kaolin 10 |
| Starch 5 |
| Talc 5 |

Heat the first two ingredients to 60°, mix in the remaining ingredients, and continue to heat on a water bath until the starch begins to tumify.

P. H. M. (22/1).—DIARRHŒA IN A DOG.—In a case of chronic diarrhœa in a dog, one should endeavour to satisfy oneself by massaging the abdomen that no thickening of the intestines or tumours or enlarged liver can be found to account for the trouble. In many cases nothing abnormal can be felt, but there is one condition that is very difficult to diagnose—that is, growths or tumours of the spleen, which have often been found to be the cause of all the symptoms you mention. In the treatment of chronic colitis or enteritis give the usual astringents, such as kaolin and pulv. cretæ arom. in drachm doses, with the addition of tinct. opii, \mathfrak{xx} , to \mathfrak{xv} , twice or three times daily. Sometimes the lactic acid bacillus is given a trial, and pepsin or pancreatin sprinkled over the dog's food. Other astringents which may be tried are pulv. kino co. and pil. plumb. cum opio.

T. H. P. (22/1).—POISON GAS DERMATITIS.—It would be difficult to give any categorical answer to the question that you raise regarding eczema caused by exposure to gas without an opportunity of actual inspection of the condition. At the same time, it would seem that the individual may be developing an idiosyncrasy for C.A.P. If this is so, then it is on all fours with a case of irritative dermatitis such as one hears of in connexion with industrial medicine in certain trades involving exposure to vapours which are skin-irritant. The information given is too indefinite to form any decided opinion, and this is advanced merely as a possible suggestion. It is well recognised that constant contact with C.A.P. will produce a rather resistant type of eczematous dermatitis. In the circumstances we think perhaps it would be advisable for your customer to get into touch with the Chief Medical Officer, Home Office, Air Raid Precautions Department, Horseferry House, Thorney Street, London, S.W.1.

S. E. B. (27/1).—STEAMY WINDOWS.—Various mixtures of soap, glycerin and ox gall have been recommended for preventing windows from steaming, and examples of formulas are as follows:—

| I | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Yellow soap 4 oz. | |
| Glycerin 2 oz. | |
| Hot water 12 oz. | |

Mix the cut-up soap with the hot water until a cream results. Then add the glycerin.

| II | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Whiting 14 oz. | |
| Olive oil 7 oz. | |
| Solution of ammonia ... 7 oz. | |
| Water 8 oz. | |

Make a paste of the oil and the whiting, then add the ammonia and stir well. Finally add the water and mix thoroughly together.

III

An ox gall solution can be made by dissolving 10 per cent. of sodium cholate in distilled water, and filtering.

An alternative solution to those containing soap as given above is a preparation on the lines of (a) lin. saponis meth. with a small proportion of glycerin, (b) 1 per cent. of tincture of quillaia in water, (c) one drachm of liquid lorol in a quart of water.

W. M. N. (Kenya) (19/1).—BOOK ON VINEGAR.—The only book which we think in any way meets your requirements is C. A. Mitchell's "Vinegar: Its Manufacture," second edition, Griffin, 1926, 10s. 6d.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," January 29, 1887

Cinchona in Mexico

Cinchona was first introduced into Mexico by the Emperor Maximilian, in 1866, upon the advice of Mr. Maury, a scientist and lieutenant in the United States Navy, who had been making a tour through the South American Andes, and was struck with the climatic similarity of those regions to certain parts of Mexico. The Emperor Maximilian applied for cinchona seed to Mr. Waltham, who had introduced the plant in the East Indies, and received from him a supply of three different species, together with instructions regarding the treatment of the seed. . . . About the same time that these experiments were instituted, Dr. Hugo Finck, a German resident in Mexico, received from the late Mr. Daniel Hanbury . . . a small quantity of *Cinchona condanimea (officinalis)* seed, but without any instructions as to its mode of treatment. Dr. Finck planted these seeds in the open air, under the shade of trees, with the result that a large proportion germinated, but only three seedlings survived the first season. . . . In Mexico cinchona grows best at an altitude of from 2,900 to 3,500 feet, on lightly inclining mountain slopes with a porous subsoil, such as sandstone or conglomerate.

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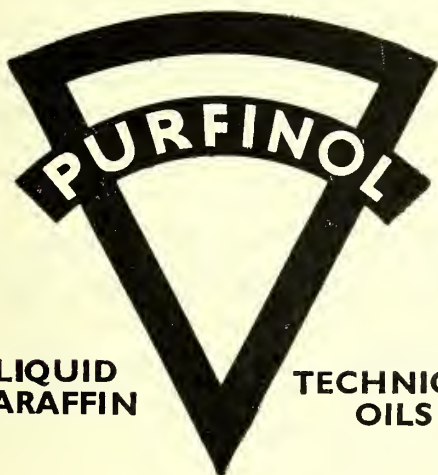
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'CUTTERS'

(REGISTERED)
THE ORIGINAL
AND ONLY
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'CUTTERS'

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FROM YOUR WHOLESALE, OR SEND DIRECT TO PERRY'S POWDERS, LTD., LEEDS

OLIVE OIL

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The Finest Quality Virgin Oil of this
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Specialists for over 30 years in all kinds of Medicinal Tablets. Purity of Drugs and Accuracy of Dosage Guaranteed. Let us put up your own Speciality in Tablet Form. Secrecy of Formula Guaranteed.

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THE IMPROVED "PREMIER" TABLET MACHINE, Not a toy. Will stand up to the hardest work. (Full instructions for making tablets.) £12.12.0

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SUPPOSITORY MACHINES (Cold Pressure) Making and Coating in Tin Foil. Torpedo Shape. . . £12.10.0

BUCKLEY-BOWKER TABLET CO., LTD.

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NEW SCOTTS LINES showing BIG PROFITS

HALIVITE

The safe halibut liver oil. Biologically standardised vitamin potency. In unique pill form for adults. Each pill contains two drops of actual oil, equivalent in vitamin A to two teaspoonfuls of cod liver oil. Also in plain oil form for children, in patented self-dropper bottles, which solve the dosage problem. Shows 80% on cost and 44.4% on sales. It pays you to recommend SCOTTS HALIVITE.

*30 Pill Tins, 2/6; Bottles, 50 Pills, 3/9; 100 Pills, 7/-.
Halivite Oil, 5 c.cs. 2/-; 15 c.cs. 5/-; and 30 c.cs. 9/-.*

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New homogenised form of cod liver oil with malt extract. Pours easily from narrow-necked bottle. Fruit flavour. Contains 25% cod liver oil, giving a vitamin strength three times greater than National Mark standard. Trade discounts 25% and 20%.

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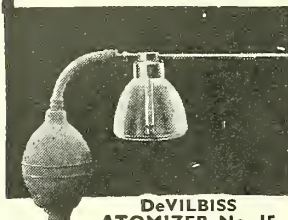
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Now is the time to make a winter display of these profitable
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Write for free display material to-day.

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This well-known nose and throat Atomizer sprays oil or aqueous solutions with equal ease. Adjustable tip permits spraying in any direction. Price 58/- per dozen



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A compact and dependable nasal Atomizer producing a medium spray from either oil or water solutions. Price 30/- per dozen

Every home needs one or more DeVilbiss Atomizers. DeVilbiss Atomizers have been used and prescribed by the medical profession for more than 45 years, and to-day the DeVilbiss range includes improved Atomizers of every required type. DeVilbiss Atomizers are reasonably priced, fully guaranteed and carry handsome profits. Conspicuously displayed, they stimulate the sale of medical and antiseptic solutions—and sell themselves.

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For oils only. Produces a large volume of extra dry vapour for deep inhalation. Price 48/- per dozen.



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A nose and throat Atomizer of high quality for oil or water solutions. Gives a fine, continuous spray. Price 30/- per dozen

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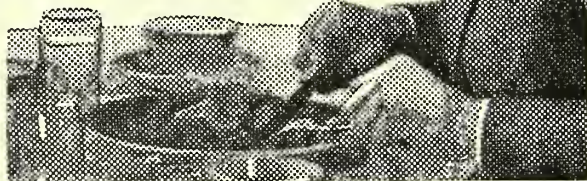
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Telegrams: Centumvir, Phone, London.

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Buyers of Box's Pills being "on to a good thing" very soon come back for more, and quickly establish themselves as your regular customers. Display this famous fifty-year-old proprietary and start profit-taking at once. **SALES-MAKING DISPLAYS FREE ON REQUEST**
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This magnificent multi-coloured showcard, size 29"×25", will be supplied and your window dressed by expert window dressers FREE

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The Great National Remedy - - -

Shows nearly 50% profit

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A £5 Order entitles you to 10% Discount and 2½% for prompt cash

1/3 Size - - - - 12/- per doz.

2/6 " - - - - 24/- " "

Carriage and Packing Free in United Kingdom

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Special Offer

FOR £5 PARCEL

6½d Size - - - - 4/9 per doz.

1/- " - - - - 9/- " "

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Phospho-Soda

(Fleet)

**A
SALINE
APERIENT
and
BILIARY
STIMULANT
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RARE EFFICACY**

An ethical pharmaceutical product for which a continuous propaganda is being conducted with the Medical Profession.

| | Retail | Wholesale | |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| Bottles of 2½ fl. oz. | 1/6 | 13/6 | per doz. |
| „ „ 6 fl. oz. | 3/- | 27/- | „ „ |
| „ „ 16 fl. oz. | 6/- | 54/- | „ „ |

Stocks are held by the leading Wholesale Houses

*Your co-operation in promptly obtaining
supplies when required will be appreciated*

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11-12 GUILFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

Rivista Italiana delle Essenze, dei Profumi e delle Piante officinali

EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

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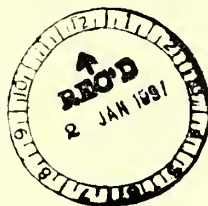
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HERBAL PILLS

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THE DEPENDABLE PHARMACY
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LEICESTER
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HADCO BRAND
TONIC COUGH
CURE

Jan 1st 1937

Genatosan Ltd
Loughboro,
Leices.,

Dear Sirs,

I shall be glad if you will kindly forward me at once the goods as per order herewith.

May I take this opportunity of stating how much I appreciate the swift sales of your lines in my Pharmacy, and to say that I feel that I could not do myself a better turn for the New Year than to send such an order on the first day?

The regularity of my orders to you each month, and sometimes twice a month, show the value of your lines to the Pharmacist, and I cannot think of another line of goods which sells as rapidly, or as easily as yours.

I am especially pleased with the 19/9 size of Sanatogen, which has become a best seller in the true sense, and which has astounded me by the ease with which they slip off my shelf.

I have no record of the number of 19/9 Sanatogen I purchased from you during 1936, but I unhesitatingly say that I turned over more money in that size alone during the year than the total account of any other firm's goods for the year.

May I wish your firm the best and most prosperous New Year they have ever had, for in doing so I know I shall be one of the sharers in its prosperity, although I have no shares or interest in the firm itself?

Yours faithfully

**Are you getting *your* share of
Genatosan business?**

"CLARKES"

Brand

World-famed Blood-purifying Medicine

"BLOOD MIXTURE"

Registered Trade Mark

UNSTAMPED, FOR SALE BY CHEMISTS ONLY

P.A.T.A. PRICES

"CLARKES" Brand BLOOD MIXTURE (Liquid and Tablets)

Retail 3/-. 3 doz. lots £4-4-0 less $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ one month
12 " " £16-16-0 " $8\frac{3}{4}\%$ " "
CARRIAGE PAID PACKING FREE

ASSORTED ORDERS

| "CLARKES" Brand | Retail | Per Doz. |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------|
| "BLOOD MIXTURE" (Liquid) | 1/9 | 16/4 |
| " " " " | 3/- | 28/- |
| " " " " | 12/- | 112/- |
| "BLOOD MIXTURE" (Tablets) | 1/9 | 16/4 |
| " " " " | 3/- | 28/- |
| " " " " | 5/- | 46/8 |
| SKIN LOTION | 1/3 | 11/8 |
| SALVE | 1/3 | 11/8 |
| " " " " | 3/- | 28/- |
| " " " " | 5/- | 46/8 |
| APERIENT PILLS | 1/3 | 11/8 |
| " " " " | 3/- | 28/- |
| MEDICATED SOAP | Doz. Tablets | |
| Box 3 Tablets | 2/6 | 7/10 |
| Single Tablets | 1/- | |

Orders may be assorted as desired at above rates provided they reach minimum values, as follows:—

£4-4-0 less $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ one month

£16-16-0 " $8\frac{3}{4}\%$ " "

CARRIAGE PAID PACKING FREE

ORDERS may be sent direct or through the usual wholesale houses

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COMPANY, LIMITED**

PARK STREET, LINCOLN

Telegrams: "Lindum, Lincoln" Telephone: Lincoln 55



DON'T MISS SALES—
be sure and stock
"BARLOVA"

The nourishing food-beverage
"BARLOVA" is a delicious
beverage prepared from
the best Malt—Milk and
Eggs

Retails in three sizes:—
Price 6d., 1/3 and 3/6

Your wholesaler stocks, include a
trial dozen with your next order, or
write us to-day for trade samples.
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Pharmaceutical

CASTOR

PREMIER

OIL

Tasteless
Water-White

Made in England by

THE PREMIER OIL EXTRACTING MILLS

HULL (td.)

Telegrams: "Premier, Hull" Telephone: 15191 (8 lines)

WHY YOU SHOULD *Specify* **SOL-VIT-AX** BRAND COD LIVER OIL



- ★ SOL-VIT-AX is Cod Liver Oil in its purest and most palatable form.
- ★ It is attractive in taste and odour which removes the old objection and means increased sales.
- ★ SOL-VIT-AX is guaranteed specifically to have a Vitamin potency **considerably** higher than the B.P. standard.
- ★ You can rely on SOL-VIT-AX — it is **British and best**.
- ★ Always order SOL-VIT-AX Brand. Specify it in your emulsion and in your malt and oil.

SOL-VIT-AX BRAND MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL

BRITISH COD LIVER OIL PRODUCERS (HULL) LTD.
Grams: "Vitamins, Hull" St. Andrew's Dock, Hull, England Phone: Hull 37759

Attractive Shops Attract more Business!

*We specialise in modernising
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Furnishings and shall be
pleased to co-operate with
Chemists for any kind of
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PHARMACY FITTERS FOR
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Continuous and Steadily Advertised Goods FOR DESTROYING RATS AND MICE

DANYSZ VIRUS

| Retail Price (Protected) | | Net Wholesale Price |
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| Virus for Rats and Mice, single tube, 2 - | .. | 15/- per doz. |
| 3 tubes, 5/- | .. | |
| Virus for Mice only .. single tube, 1 6 | .. | 9/- .. |
| 3 tubes, 3 - | .. | |

Date-expired tubes returned to us postage paid will be exchanged free of charge.

Danzysz Virus in Liquid Form

| Retail Price | | Wholesale Price |
|------------------|----|-----------------|
| Bottles 6/- each | .. | 4/6 each |
| .. 4 6 .. | .. | 3/9 .. |

HALLER'S EXTRACT OF SQUILL and DANZO RAT KILLER

Discount off Retail Prices 25% Monthly Account, or 33 1/3% Cash with Order.

| Retail | | Monthly A/c | | Cash with Order |
|---------------------------|----|-------------|----|-----------------|
| 1/2 gall. tins .. 10/- .. | .. | 7 6 .. | .. | 6/8 |
| 1 " " .. 18 - .. | .. | 13 6 .. | .. | 12/- |
| 5 " " .. 80 - .. | .. | 60 - .. | .. | 53/4 |

DANZO BEETLE POWDER

For destroying Blackbeetles, Cockroaches, Crickets, &c.

| Retail Prices (Protected) | | Wholesale Prices |
|---------------------------|----|------------------|
| In cartons 9d. each | .. | 6/9 per doz. |
| .. 1/6 " .. | .. | 13/6 " .. |
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Danzo Beetle Powder will not deteriorate by keeping.

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Ideal for corrosive liquids. The most modern and practical device. Equally suitable for tank emptying.

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Horse Remedies

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THESE Remedies are used in most of the Training Stables, Stables of Masters of Hounds, and by many thousands of the best Private Horse Owners in the United Kingdom and Abroad.

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The Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

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The ideas supported by the medical world today on the therapeutic value of calcium and other mineral salts, were embodied 60 years ago in “FELLOWS.”

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It stimulates the appetite, aids digestion, and is valuable as a stimulant and tonic to overcome mental and physical exhaustion; and as an aid in combating the invasion of the Tuberculous Processes.

“FELLOWS” has never been successfully imitated.

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WHY NOT DISPLAY 'ASPRO' PROMINENTLY IN YOUR WINDOW and get the full benefit of these increased sales—send for this to-day



No proprietary right is claimed in the method of manufacture or the formula.
MADE IN ENGLAND BY

ASPRO LIMITED, SLOUGH, BUCKS.

'ASPRO' consists of the purest Acetylsalicylic Acid that has ever been known to Medical Science, and its claims are based on its superiority.

Telephone : SLOUGH 608

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

JANUARY 30,
1937

28 ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2

ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS are PREPAID, so that remittance must accompany instructions in each case. If it be necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done, provided the money is telegraphed at the same time.

BUSINESSES WANTED and for **DISPOSAL, PREMISES TO LET** and **FOR SALE, PREMISES WANTED, PARTNERSHIPS, GOODS** for **SALE** and **AGENCIES**—6/- for 50 words; every additional 10 words or less, 6d. (Box No., 1/- extra.)

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ESTABLISHED 1846

Telephone Nos.: CITY 2283 & 7477

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We make no charge to purchasers, and invite intending buyers to communicate with us, stating their requirements

1.—WIMBLEDON.—High-class Retail Business, offering scope for increase; turnover averages £30 per week, increasing monthly; net profit about £400 per annum; double-fronted spacious shop beautifully fitted in solid mahogany; self-contained flat over; price £850 all-at, or valuation terms entertained.

2.—LEYTONSTONE (NEAR).—Middle-class Cash Retail Business with good Panel; net profit including wife's wages about £400 per annum; very nice living accommodation; reasonable rent; long lease; price £750 all-at.

3.—LONDON, S.W.11 (DEATH VACANCY).—General Retail Business making about £5 per week net profit; valuable stock and fixtures; new lease at £65 per annum; price all-at £450 or near offer.

4.—HENDON.—Ill-health necessitates the sale of a Good-class Business which has a sub-Post Office attached; very modern living accommodation; net profit £4-£5 per week; increasing takings; price less than the value of the stock and fixtures £350 all-at.

5.—TOOTING.—Branch Business for sale; increasing turnover, present rate £20 per week under lady management; premises occupy commanding position; corner double-fronted shop; valuable lease; price all-at £600, or near offer.

6.—LEF.—General Retail Business for sale; returns under lady proprietorship £15-£20 per week at present; scope for increase; attractive double-fronted shop; nice light oak fixtures; stock and fixtures worth £500; price all-at £500.

7.—BELVEDERE.—Middle- and Working-class Cash Retail Business; net profit last year £374; good clean stock; very low rental; price all-at £500, or valuation terms entertained.

8.—WATFORD (DEATH VACANCY).—Good-class Business situate in excellent position; considerable scope for increase in the turnover is offered; present takings about £16-£17 per week; stock and fixtures worth about £450, and this sum will be accepted for the business; nice living accommodation over; part payment terms entertained.

9.—HOME COUNTY.—Good-class Light Family Retail Business; takings average about £50 per week; excellent profits; conducted under management; very low rental; excellent stock; living accommodation if required; minimum price £1,750, or £625 plus the stock and fixtures at valuation.

10.—LONDON, W.1.—High-class Retail and Dispensing Business taking about £25 per week under management; excellent profits; reasonable rental; scope for increase; price £500 all-at or near offer.

11.—CHESHIRE (BRANCH BUSINESS FOR DISPOSAL).—Good-class concern; takings, present rate £15 per week with good prospects; fixtures worth £100 and stock £250; rent only £1 per week including

rates; price £400 all-at, or fixtures and goodwill £150 plus stock at valuation.

12.—TEIGNMOUTH (NEAR).—Branch Business for disposal offering scope for increase; profit about £4 per week; large shop with dispensary; rent only 12s. 6d. per week inclusive; no near opposition; price £350 all-at or near offer.

13.—MANCHESTER.—Quick Cash Retail Business taking £2,000 per annum plus substantial Panel; excellent living accommodation; rent only £68 per annum; stock worth over £600; offers for goodwill invited, stock and fixtures to be taken at valuation.

14.—NELSON (NEAR).—General Business with sub-Post Office attached; old-established; pharmacy takings £1,200 per annum; remuneration from Post Office £160 per annum; valuable stock worth approximately £450; inclusive price £700 or best offer.

15.—HAMPSHIRE.—Village Business for sale; takings £7-£10 per week, scope for considerable increase; nice living accommodation; large garden and garage; stock and fixtures worth about £300; inclusive price £300.

16.—BLACKPOOL (NEAR).—Cash Retail Business with few booking accounts; increasing turnover, last year being approximately £1,750; net profit £350; mahogany fixtures; stock worth £400; price £850 all-at or £450 plus stock at valuation.

17.—STAFFORDSHIRE.—Middle-class Business with Photographic and full Wine Licence; old-established and in present hands 16 years; takings average £30 per week, increasing; net profit £336 last year; corner premises in good position; stock worth £550; fixtures £200; good living accommodation; price £1,000 all-at or £250 plus stock and fixtures at valuation.

18.—WALLASEY (DEATH VACANCY).—General Family Retail Business; in late proprietor's hands 20 years; returns over £1,000 per annum; net profit £300-£350 per annum; stock worth about £275; very nice living accommodation; property to be sold; reasonable offer will be accepted by the executors.

19.—MIDDLESEX.—Middle-class Business with increasing turnover; present rate over £20 per week; Maw's oak fixtures; good, clean, saleable stock; modern living accommodation; price of business £450 or near offer; premises can be purchased or leased.

20.—HERTFORDSHIRE.—Good Middle-class Business in rapidly-growing area; takings about £30 per week; excellent profits; single-fronted shop very nicely fitted; stock worth £500; modern 6-roomed flat over; price of business £750; price of premises £1,750 (no doubt a substantial mortgage could be arranged); further details upon application.

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Special Terms for Income Tax Valuations and Preparation of Accounts by Qualified Accountants.

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Lancashire and District Representative: Mr. E. BROWN, 21 Davenport Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport. Telephone: Great Moor 2405

Correspondence, mutually confidential, is invited from prospective purchasers of the following businesses at present available for purchase

(C1) LONDON, N.—Established main road business offering definite scope for considerable further increase and development; turnover for last financial year, £1,920; premises situated in main shopping thoroughfare; very low rental; price £1,050, or near offer, to include stock and fixtures estimated at £700.

(C2) LIVERPOOL.—Established business with good living accommodation, for disposal owing to contemplated retirement; turnover upwards of £2,100 per annum; gross profit £820; net profit approximately £500; these figures should be capable of improvement; property also for sale; further details to genuine prospective purchasers upon receipt of Bankers' references.

(C3) HAMPSHIRE (NEAR TO COAST).—Established middle-class business, in present hands upwards of 20 years; turnover approximately £2,000 per annum, with good scope for increase under personal proprietorship; net profit £520; no near opposition; living accommodation; property also for sale, part of the purchase money for which could be raised on mortgage if necessary; price of business £1,000 all-at; property £1,800.

(C4) LONDON, S.E. (NEAR TO PECKHAM).—Prominently situated lock-up Pharmacy with extensive frontage, offering considerable scope and opportunities under personal proprietorship; present returns, which are no criterion of possibilities, average between £20 and £25 weekly; no immediate opposition, and no Sunday or half-holiday duty; low rental; long lease; price £500 or near offer; genuine reason for selling.

(C5) BRISTON (NEAR).—Old-established middle-class business, with valuable proprietary line; average returns for past three years, approximately £1,400 per annum, with a net profit of about £400; rent entirely covered by income from sub-let; genuine reason for selling; price £800 all-at.

(C6) LONDON, W.C.—Recently established business occupying corner position in busy thoroughfare, for sale owing to sudden death of Proprietor; now doing at the rate of £25-£30 weekly; rent £120 per annum exclusive; price £750, or near offer.

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ADVERTISER wishes to negotiate for Purchase of Business taking about £40 per week; country town preferred; vendor must be willing to wait until purchaser has disposed of his present business; no hurry; scope for Optics; full particulars in first letter, please, in strict confidence. 226/20, Office of this Paper.

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SHOPS (with living accommodation) to be Let in valuable and rapidly improving positions at Banstead, Worcester Park, North Cheam, Ewell, Stoneleigh, and Iford; rents from £135 per annum. Full particulars from Messrs. Atkinson & Marler, Surveyors, 12 Broadway, Stoneleigh, Ewell, Surrey. Telephone: Ewell 2145-6.

SPLENDID Opportunity for Chemist.—To be Let on Lease, Shop and Upper Part; excellent position main Ripple Road, Barking, ½ minute Post Office; reasonable rent; 10 ft. right of way at rear; room for garage; population approx. 80,000. Apply Hatch, 50 Ripple Road, Barking.

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EAST LONDON.—Qualified Assistant required, with good general experience, for Counter and Dispensing; permanency if honest and conscientious. Also required, Qualified Assistant for Saturdays only. Apply by letter, enclosing full particulars and copy references, to 228/21, Office of this Paper.

LLANDUDNO.—Unqualified Lady Assistant wanted at once for Dispensing, Counter and Photographic Sales; must be of good appearance and height; fullest particulars in first application. Miss Horniblow, M.P.S., 4 Queen's Buildings, Llandudno.

LONDON.—Qualified Assistant to take charge of a good Family Brauch Business; knowledge of Optics an advantage; state full particulars of age, salary, experience, etc., in first letter, T. J. Morris, M.P.S., F.S.M.C., 20 St. James' Parade, Muswell Hill, N.10.

LONDON, N.17.—Junior Assistant required, Dispensing and Counter; please state age, height, experience and salary required; interview preferred. 228/10, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.1.—Unqualified Assistant (male) (not over 25), for working-class business; suitable vacancy for person not intending to qualify; £3 per week. State when can be disengaged to 227/23, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Unqualified Lady Assistant (25-30) required for Counter; West-End experience essential. Apply personally to Staff Controller, Women's Section, Harrods Ltd., 44 Hans Crescent, S.W.1, before 11 a.m.

MIDDLESEX.—Qualified Manager (under 30) required for branch shop (private company); permanency, offering good prospects. Also Qualified Locum for summer period (June-September), who will receive consideration for permanency if desired. Applicants for either position state age, height, experience, etc., salary required, send photo if available (returnable), to 227/41, Office of this Paper.

NORFOLK.—A Qualified Assistant (male) wanted for country. Write, stating full particulars as to age, height, salary, experience, to 226/12, Office of this Paper.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—Wanted immediately, Qualified Lady Pharmacist; good Dispensing and Counter experience essential; permanency; no Sunday or holiday duty. Apply Greenwood & Son, West Hagley, Wores.

A QUALIFIED Assistant (not more than 30) (male), single, for Drug and Photographic Counters, and to assist in Dispensary when required. Apply, giving full particulars, experience, salary, etc., to 226/14, Office of this Paper.

AT ONCE.—Young Unqualified Assistant; smart appearance; good Window-dresser and willing worker; accustomed busy N.H.I. Apply personally to "Chemist," 645 Fulham Road, S.W.6, or phone Fulham 6739.

CHEMIST, with Optical qualifications preferred, required for new branch; salary, commission; excellent prospects. Apply 327 Edgware Road, W.2.

GENTLEMAN required as Dispenser, at once; must be clean, quick and accurate; London district. Particulars as to age, experience and salary to 228/18, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant or YOUNG QUALIFIED LADY required immediately for good-class business, Counter and Dispensing. A. & N. Catto, Ltd., 391 Mile End Road, E.3. Advance 2864.

JUNIOR Assistant, male, permanency, required for busy good-class Pharmacy; must be thoroughly reliable, of good appearance, pleasant Counter manner; quick, willing, accurate worker; accustomed to Display Work. Give full particulars re age, height, experience, references, wages required, etc., in confidence, to Mr. Nicoll, Proprietor, Peebles-Chemists, High Street, Dorking, Surrey.

JUNIOR Assistant, Unqualified, required. Please give fullest particulars, experience, age, references, salary required to Tilley, Droitwich Spa.

JUNIOR Unqualified male Assistant (indoors), with Dispensing and Counter experience, for high-class business in S.W. London. Apply, stating age, height, experience, salary, together with photo, to 227/49, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant, Qualified; experienced Dispenser and Counter-hand; West London. Apply, giving full particulars, "A.," 295/661, Office of this Paper.

LADY M.P.S., light Retail, North London. Kindly reply, stating age, salary, experience, etc., 227/8, Office of this Paper.

LADY, Unqualified, with experience in Window- and Counter-dressing, and good knowledge of Toilet Goods. Full particulars to Hillman Attwell, Ltd., Cranleigh, Surrey.

LONDON CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., require the services of an experienced Unqualified Female Pharmacy Assistant. Apply in first instance to Pharmacy Department, 24 Martin Street, Stratford, London, E.15, marking the envelope "Assistant."

NEAR MANCHESTER.—Qualified Man required immediately for a light Retail Business with moderate N.H.I. Dispensing; duties not arduous; opportunity for gaining experience. Apply letters only, giving full particulars, including age, salary expected, to "Calcium," 175 Liverpool Road, Cadishead, near Manchester.

QUALIFIED Assistant, either sex, for North London Pharmacy; able to commence duties immediately. Write, stating age and salary required, to W. E. P., 216 Mare Street, Hackney, E.8. Phone: Amherst 3102.

QUALIFIED Assistant required, for February 8 or near, for light Retail and Photographic Business; must be good Window- and Showcase-dresser, keen Salesman and ability for work; able to take charge. Apply, stating age, height, salary expected, photo (returnable), Riley, College Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, 20.

QUALIFIED, experienced man wanted shortly for management of branch; efficient Counterman and Window-dresser; good references. Please state particulars and send photo, returnable, to "Kent," 228/5, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Junior Assistant required; good Dispenser. Apply, stating age, salary required and usual particulars, to E. J. Blaker, Electra House, Haslemere, Surrey.

QUALIFIED Junior wanted, February 22; quick Dispenser, knowledge of Photography; no Sunday or half-holiday duty; comfortable berth for the right man; fullest particulars, age, experience and salary required in first letter. Liner, Chemist, Gt. Yarmouth.

QUALIFIED Lady Assistant wanted; good Dispenser and Counter Hand; state age, when Qualified, date when free; salary £4 per week; and commission, percentage of turnover. S. M. Morris, Ltd., 145 Broadway, Hanwell, W.7.

QUALIFIED Man required; light duties; hours 9.15-7.45; no Sunday duty; moderate salary; please state age, experience, salary required and when disengaged. Walton's (Chemists) Ltd., 5 Broadway Parade, Station Road, Potters Bar, Middlesex.

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SURGICAL.—Smart, energetic Assistant required for Showroom and Surgical Appliance fitting; must be capable of taking orders and instructions from the Medical Profession; progressive position with a leading Surgical House in Yorkshire. Apply, with all particulars in confidence, and salary expected, to 295/668, Office of this Paper.

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TOILET and Perfumery.—Young Lady required to buy for and manage the Toilet and Perfumery Department in a large drapery establishment and to supplement it with goods usually stocked in a chemist shop, with the exception of drugs; no Dispensing; a manageress from a multiple chemist branch shop would suit; salary and commission. Apply 295/664, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant for West London; reliable Dispenser essential. Apply, giving full particulars, "G.," 295/660, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (male) wanted early in March; must be neat and accurate Dispenser and have had good all-round experience in good-class business; not under 25 years of age. Full particulars to 227/4, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistants required for prominent West-End Pharmacy; must be thoroughly experienced in Salesmanship and Pharmacy; entirely trustworthy; applications not answered within 7 days respectfully declined. Apply by letter to 295/666, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Lady Assistant required February 8; permanency; used to usual routine and N.H.I. Dispensing; good personality and pleasing manner at Counter. Apply in writing, stating full particulars, age and salary required, to Howard's, Ltd., 182/4 Old Kent Road, S.E.1.

UNQUALIFIED Male Assistant (about 22) wanted as Junior in Photographic Department; must have experience of Photographic and Cine Trade. Apply, giving age, experience, references, salary and when free, to Brady & Martin Ltd., 29 Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

UNQUALIFIED wanted; Optical experience desirable. Apply, stating age, references, salary, etc., 295/669, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Young Assistant (male), reliable Dispenser and good Counter experience, for high-class business on South Coast. Apply with photo, stating age, height and salary, experience and when disengaged, 227/31, Office of this Paper.

WANTED.—Qualified Assistant with all-round experience; permanency if suitable; must be reliable. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary required, to "G.," 183 Lessingham Avenue, Upper Tooting, S.W.17.

WHOLESALE

LANCASHIRE, Midlands and South Counties.—Representatives required by old-established firm with large clientele and whose preparations are well known and in demand. Only those now travelling and able accept a liberal commission on additional lines apply, with full particulars, 227/51, Office of this Paper.

A WELL-KNOWN Perfumery House has vacancy for Sales Representative; good selling record essential. Apply, stating experience and age, to 295/663, Office of this Paper.

FRUIT SQUASHES AND LEMON-BARLEY WATER.—Representatives required for lines to be offered exclusively to Chemists at very attractive prices; state age, experience and exact territory covered. 295/658, Office of this Paper.

INVOICE Clerk and Packer required having had experience in small Wholesale Patent Medicine business; preference to one able Typewriter; full particulars and references; only those willing to make themselves generally useful need apply. 227/510, Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING Veterinary Chemists have vacancy in Analytical Laboratory for ASSISTANT CHEMIST; must be competent, reliable and thorough in work, and capable of undertaking Routine Analysis; applicants should preferably have some knowledge of Veterinary Medicine. Full details, including salary required, to 226/22, Office of this Paper.

NUMOL LIMITED are prepared to make a vacancy for a newly Qualified M.P.S. who would require to work either at Newcastle or London. Applications should be sent in writing, giving age and salary expected, to The Secretary, Numol Ltd., 46 Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Glass Bottle Merchants require the services of a Clerk possessing good knowledge in the purchase and sale, etc., of Druggists' and Perfumery Bottles. Full particulars, past experience, age, salary required, to 295/665, Office of this Paper.

POWDER PUFFS, TOILET HOLDALLS, SPONGE BAGS.—Manufacturers showing at the B.I.F. require Representative on commission basis, with sound live connexion in these lines with London Stores. 295/670, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist wanted by well-known London Packed Drug House to take complete charge of Laboratory; previous experience on the Manufacturing Side absolutely essential. 295/659, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, with established connexions, Ladies' Toilet Goods, offered profitable, nationally advertised sidelines. Write Box 181, Sells Advertising, 14 Lancaster Place, Strand, London, W.C.2.

TRAVELLERS calling on Hairdressers and Chemists wanted to carry sound and attractive New Product as sideline; small samples; exclusive territories London and Provinces; good repeat orders; commission 25 per cent. Write 224/3, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLERS, with existing contacts with high-class Retail Chemists and Druggists in Greater London, to carry attractive line of constant demand and promising returns for capacity and energy. Write, stating districts covered and other lines carried, age, terms, references, etc., to 228/3, Office of this Paper.

VETERINARY Representative, with established connexion, calling on Veterinary Surgeons, required by Laboratory, for sale of additional line of sera, vaccines; remunerative commission. Write, giving particulars of territory and lines carried, 227/29, Office of this Paper.

W. H. LEGAT, LTD., Wholesale and Manufacturing Chemists, "Cross Axes," Bolton, Lancs, have a vacancy for a Chemist with a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of Galenicals and Medical Specialities; state experience, age and salary.

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A.A.A.A.—MANAGER (39); disengaged; over 20 years' experience; London and Suburbs; business-builder; thorough knowledge all branches. "Chemist," 50 Lorne Gardens, Park Road, N.W.8.

A.A.A.—QUALIFIED Manager (27), Medallist Dispensing, prize Window-dresser, requires situation with good prospects. 18 Marlow Court, Colindale, Hendon, N.W.9.

A.A.—PHARMACIST (35), Qualified, desires progressive post; London only; Company and Private experience; free at short notice; interview. "Chemist," 46 Clapham Road, Stockwell, S.W.9.

A.—COMPETENT Dispenser, and Senior Assistant, requires post in London or suburbs; good-class business only; excellent references. 227/34, Office of this Paper.

A.—LOCUM; permanent; tall, abstainer; all branches; London, spas, seaside experience; free. MacLellan, "Far Green," Coaley, Cam, Glos.

ADVERTISER, capable M.P.S., F.B.O.A. (59), keen, modern ideas, good Refractionist, moderate salary, seeks Management. "Spes," 29 Ipswich Street, Stowmarket.

ASSISTANT; competent Dispenser, Salesman; single; active; long experience; moderate salary; Unqualified; disengaged. Berry, 4 Myrtle Grove, Limes Avenue, Morecambe.

ASSISTANT, good all-round; 16 years last reference; Unqualified; permanency or locum; London area. Stevens, 46 Maybury Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W.10.

ASSISTANT (27), Unqualified; all-round experience (West End); accurate Dispenser, Window-dressing; London. "C," 44 Turneville Road, W.14.

BRANCH Manager (37); permanent or seasonal; all-round experience; pleasant manner; interview arranged. Apply "M.P.S.," 117 Deansway, Gloucester.

BRIGHTON DISTRICT.—Unqualified (21) requires post; capable; experienced in Pharmacy and Photography (cine and still). H. M. Cager, 2 St. Martin's Street, Brighton.

CANADIAN Qualified Chemist, at present employed, seeks position in Great Britain; good appearance, manners and references; highly experienced in Dispensing, Store Management, Modern merchandising, Window Display, Advertising and Business Creation generally. Write "Pharmacist," c/o 301 Power Building, Winnipeg, Canada.

CHEMIST, experienced, excellent Prescriber, disengaged, desires management; locum; London or Provinces; reasonable salary. "Chemist," 46 Buckley Road, Brondesbury, N.W.6.

CHEMIST (50), fully Qualified and experienced in all branches of Pharmacy, desires position as Manager or Superintendent; locum or permanent; free March; London, Home Counties or South Coast preferred, but not essential. 224/4, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST (28; 6 ft.), married, 11 years' London experience, Counter, Prescribing, Window-dressing, Buying and Dispensing, desires progressive position at home or abroad; good references; disengaged at short notice. 226/10, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST (35; 6 ft.) knowledge Animal Diseases, Veterinary Therapeutics, Agricultural Pharmacy, desires appointment. 221/10, Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT Lady (27) desires post; 9 years' practical Pharmacy experience; thoroughly reliable; quick, accurate Dispenser; excellent Saleswoman; pleasing personality. 227/28, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Manager, used to control and high-class West-End business, seeks responsible position; shortly disengaged. "M.P.S.," 12 Cunningham Place, N.W.8.

JAMES LEES, M.P.S., Beechwood, New Cumnock, Ayrshire, experienced locum; England or Scotland; free for Relief or Emergency.

LADY Dispenser (20), Hall certificate, seeks post with Doctor, Chemist or in Hospital in England or abroad. Apply Agnes O'Donovan, Union Hall, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, Ireland.

LADY Pharmacist requires post, 4 days weekly or locum; thorough general experience; free now. Metcalf, 208 Portsdown Road, W.9.

LADY, Qualified; 7 years' good all-round experience; good references; London preferred. Kathleen Williams, 48 St. John's Villas, Highgate, N.19.

LADY, Unqualified, young, with good West End Dispensing experience, requires position of Dispenser in London. 295/667, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM, Qualified; experienced; Registered N.P.U.; disengaged February 1; any distance; phone Addiscombe 1502. Wood, 35 Union Road, Croydon.

LOCUM.—Qualified Man (30) requires locum positions or relief duties for any periods until April 3; thoroughly experienced all branches; references. "Chemist," c/o 2 Lane Close, London, N.W.2.

MANCHESTER OR SALFORD.—M.P.S. (38) requires Managerial post; permanency; excellent references; abstainer and trustworthy; experienced Dispenser (N.H.I. and Private); all-round experience; salary £4 per week; free February 1. "Pharmacist," 247 Regent Road, Salford. Telephone: TRA. 0765.

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